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TODAY: SPORTS

Life of Anxiety for Argentine Jews

Children Think 'State of Alert Is Routine,' Rabbi Mourns

By Gabriel Escobar
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — It is a daily drill, just like taking attendance. Every morning before students arrive, teachers at Congregation Bet-El inspect their classrooms to make certain that nothing, absolutely nothing, is out of place. No one says it out loud, but beneath the desks and by the blackboards they are all looking for bombs.

The task is mundane, and in a way that is what terrorism and its close kin here, anti-Semitism, have become for the Jewish community. Both are a part of life, so consuming that they are commonplace, even bureaucratic. Anti-Semitic threats are dutifully logged. Most Jewish institutions, Bet-El among them, routinely tape all telephone calls.

To some, all this is as frightening and damaging as a bomb detonating in their midst.

"Children who are 6 or 7 or 8 grow up thinking that the scandalous is the norm, that a state of alert is routine," said Rabbi Daniel Goldman, whose office at Bet-El, like the school itself, is accessible only after visitors are screened and searched for weapons. "I think it is terrible that we are breeding this kind of mentality."

Terrible, but understandable. At 250,000 strong, Argentina's Jewish community is one of the largest in the world and arguably the most besieged of any outside Israel. Bombs leveled the Israeli Embassy in 1992 and a Jewish center in 1994, killing a total of 115 people and injuring 550. Over the last few years, Jews are still grappling with the tragedy, and feel even more isolated by a society that many believe is too tolerant of terrorism.

That has been particularly true in the last few months, according to a cross section of Jews here. Over and over again, in incidents large and small, Argentine Jews have been reminded that many of their countrymen still view them with suspicion, with prejudice and sometimes with outright hostility.

In few places, for example, would a pollster ask whether Jews are good or bad for the country, as was done here in 1993. In fewer still would a majority of respondents, as was the case in the provinces of Córdoba and Tucumán, say the presence of Jews is detrimental.

While anti-Semitism was more open in the 1930s through the 1960s, in the last few months Argentine Jews have heard a priest speak fondly of Adolf Hitler and seen the nation accept with indifference revelations that the justice minister belonged to a notorious fascist group 30 years ago.

The minister, Rodolfo Barra, dismissed his association as a youthful indiscretion. While he eventually resigned, the perception that he was "forced out by the Jews" produced a new volley of anti-Semitic attacks.

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For the Republicans, a Reality Test

In Congress, They Learn To Live With Clinton

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — All of a sudden, the Republican 104th Congress seems to prefer the label of "lawmaker" to its old favorite, "revolutionary."

Instead of passing measures they expect President Bill Clinton to veto so they can denounce him for holding back progress, the Republicans have been making deals to shape bills on welfare, health insurance, safe drinking water, taxes and the minimum wage so that he will sign them. They have decided that they need laws enacted, not just confrontational issues.

Not that their view of Mr. Clinton has softened. The speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, on Friday called him "somebody who can occasionally be tricked or forced or coerced by the public into keeping his word." He added, "We occasionally get something signed by Bill Clinton because his pollster tells him he has no choice."

Even so, Republicans are making deals, if not with Mr. Clinton, then with Democratic senators and representatives who speak for him.

Last year, congressional Republicans operated differently. They were ready to shut down the government to pressure the president, and House Republicans in particular treated "compromise" as a dirty word.

The reason for the change can be found in Republican readings of recent history, in particular the Democrats' loss of the House in 1994.

Just more than two years ago, in the spring of 1994, Republican poll takers were sitting in Mr. Gingrich's office.

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On the Campaign Trail, They Shy From Dole

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Increasingly uneasy that Bob Dole could bring them down in November, many Republican congressional candidates say they are beginning to run campaigns independent of the presumed presidential nominee.

The biggest worry among these Republicans is that Mr. Dole will lag so far behind in the polls that many of their own supporters will not bother to vote. Party leaders are particularly concerned this year because there is more at stake, since Republicans hold both the House and Senate for the first time in 40 years.

"Bob Dole's running his race," said Representative Jim Bunn, a freshman from Oregon. "I'm running mine."

By passing a flurry of legislation in the closing days before Congress's vacation, Republicans last week underscored their intent to pursue distinct agendas. Most notable was the welfare measure that President Bill Clinton vowed to sign, depriving Mr. Dole of an issue in the autumn while allowing Republican lawmakers to boast of a major accomplishment.

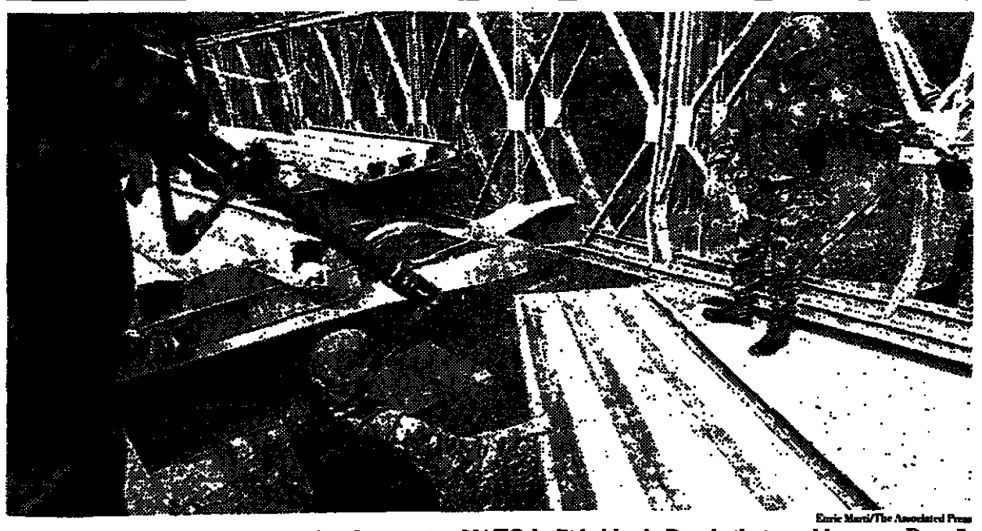
Mr. Dole's inability to gain ground on Mr. Clinton, at least thus far, compounds fears of Republican candidates who already have to contend with the deep unpopularity of the House speaker Newt Gingrich.

In congressional district after district, Republican incumbents are finding that Mr. Dole is trailing their own popularity, in some cases by more than 20 percentage points.

"We were already looking to be cloned into Newtoids," Representative Mark E. Souder, a Republican freshman from Indiana, said of Democratic efforts to link Republican mem-

See DOLE, Page 8

AGENDA



Ezzie Marti/The Associated Press

BOMBING — U.S. soldiers assessing damage to a NATO-built bridge in Bosnia that was blown up. Page 5.

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The Issue of Sukarno's Daughter

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FBI Under Pressure on TWA 800

ASIA Page 4.
Mixed Welcome Home to Vietnam

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U.S. Military Returns to France

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AIDS News Is Good and Bad

Croats Reopen Mostar Negotiation

Croats, Muslims and EU officials began last-minute negotiations Sunday in Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina, to find a solution that would allow joint administration of the divided city.

The European Union said the Bosnian Croats had come up with a proposal to resolve the deadlock over city council elections, whose results they are contesting. A Muslim coalition won 21 seats, while Croats took 16.

The EU mission representative, Sir Martin Garrod, who vowed to recommend that his mission end after a deadline for the Croats to accept the results expired on Saturday, returned Sunday evening to discuss the proposal with the two sides. (Page 5)

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THE ATLANTA OLYMPICS



Doug Mills/The Associated Press

Josia Thugwane of South Africa winning the Olympic marathon.

South African Triumphs As Games Come to Close

Thugwane Wins Closest-Ever Marathon

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ATLANTA — Josia Thugwane was anonymous within the large crowd of marathoners shuffling early Sunday morning, eyes down, past the birthplace of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Two hours later, he returned to the Olympic Stadium as the first black South African to win an Olympic gold medal, a scar shining on his chin where he had been shot five months before.

He won the closest Olympic marathon ever by three seconds over Lee Bong Ju of South Korea and eight seconds ahead of the bronze medalist, Eric Wainaina of Kenya.

At this early stage in South Africa's redevelopment, a black champion will necessarily have survived worse than a 26 mile, 385 yard (42.2 kilometer) race against the world's best. In Thugwane's case, it was most recently an attempt by a group of men last March to steal his car. They forced their way in and demanded the keys, he explained.

"They told me to hand over the keys, but I refused," said Thugwane, a 97-pound (44-kilogram) security guard at a mineworker's hostel near Cape Town. "There was a bit of a scuffle. They produced a gun and there was shooting. I jumped out of the car while it was still moving and that's how it ended." A bullet grazed his chin, and the scar helps make his victory the finest yet for the new South Africa.

Much has been said of the unifying aspects of South Africa's championship as host of the Rugby World Cup last year, but the unity amounted to an invitation by President Nelson Mandela for the white rugby supporters to feel proud of themselves and to invest their efforts in their new country. The residual suggestion that the rugby team was embraced by black South Africans, who form the nation's majority, has become something of a condescending myth, more words put in a people's mouth.

Thugwane's winning time of 2 hours, 12 minutes, 36 seconds represents another kind of achievement entirely. Road running was the first sport in South Africa to include participants of all races, via the annual 90-kilometer Comrades Marathon in Durban. The biggest for the 25-year-

See RUNNER, Page 19

Differing Verdicts

■ Billy Payne, head of the Atlanta organizing committee, says these Olympics were "the greatest ever."

But Juan Antonio Samaranch, head of the International Olympic Committee, is not so sure. "I don't want to say that in Atlanta they were not doing the best they could for us, but perhaps it could have been better," he said.

The next Summer Games will be different.

"What we saw here was not exactly in keeping with our style and taste," said Mal Hemmerling, the chief organizer of the Sydney Games. (Page 20)

Africans Strike Gold

■ Josia Thugwane's marathon victory Sunday put the seal on Africa's best Olympics. Africans won four golds Saturday to set a new record. Noureddine Morceli and Hocine Soltani of Algeria, Venuste Niyongabo of Burundi and Nigeria's soccer team all won golds, giving Africa 11 — seven on the track, two in swimming, one in boxing and one in soccer — four more than the previous best at Seoul in 1988. *(Reuters)*

UN Reports New Army Massacres In Burundi

Tutsi Have Killed Thousands of Hutu, Rights Team Asserts

By Bob Drogin
Los Angeles Times

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Burundi's Tutsi-led army killed thousands of Hutu civilians between April and July in a series of previously undisclosed massacres, according to a confidential report prepared by the United Nations.

On June 27, about 500 Hutu in Nyeshenza were rounded up by soldiers, forced to march several hundred yards up a road and then shot or bayoneted to death outside the mission of the Pentecostal church.

Earlier in June, a military operation by a parachute regiment at Misaga left 111 people dead. In Kanegwa, soldiers killed 46 people, including 40 children and three women. Witnesses said 1,200 people were killed at Mushikamo.

Those and other cases of mass murder, political assassination, summary execution, arbitrary arrest and disappearance are documented in an internal UN human rights report dated July 18. Although atrocities by Hutu militias also are listed, most victims "were killed by elements of the Burundian Army," the report contends.

Even worse, a senior UN official said, "this represents only 20 percent to 30 percent of the killing." The four UN human rights observers who wrote the report only arrived in Burundi on April 19, and tense security conditions and army restrictions have made much of the mountainous country inaccessible.

In at least one case, according to the report, soldiers prevented investigators from visiting the marketplace at Kivyuka, where up to 800 people, mostly women and children, were massacred on May 3.

"Many witnesses blamed the army," the report said. It added that the local government administrator claimed only 29 people had died.

The report said the vicious conflict is "characterized by attacks by rebels on the military and reprisals by the army on civilians who are suspected of collaborating with the rebels or supplying them."

The military generally ignores or denies such allegations, insisting that only insurgents are killed. "When rebels are killed, we don't care," Lieutenant Colonel Longin Minani, the army spokesman, said in an interview. "When they are dead, we don't count. We would like that all of them be killed."

Major Pierre Buyoya, a Tutsi who toppled the civilian government in an army coup July 25, acknowledged in a news conference that some soldiers were guilty of "misconduct." But he also blamed "propaganda against the military" for charges that it is burning villages and killing at will across the country.

The conflict here is complex. Although Hutu form the vast majority of the country's population, the Tutsi minority — which accounts for only 14 percent of the population — controls the government, army, economy, land and other sources of power. But the Tutsi are bitterly divided along clan, regional, political and other lines. The most recent coup, like its many predecessors, was fundamentally a struggle among rival Tutsi factions.

Officially, the UN investigators are simply assessing the possibility of establishing a human rights operation here. Their recent report recommends sending at least 112 human rights observers to Burundi, so that one could be assigned to each district. For now, the operation must await financing from donors and permission from the government.

The United Nations has yet to publicize the report for fear of further antagonizing a military that many here blame for also killing aid workers, including three delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross who were ambushed in their vehicle on June 4. The Red Cross has since withdrawn from Burundi.

"It's very tough for us here," said the senior UN official. "How can we be silent? But if we speak out, we become targets too."

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	Lt. 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Depressed Office Market Sees Little Room for Hope

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Office space in those gleaming glass-and-steel structures that dominate the world's cityscapes has fallen in price over the last few years. To the dismay of developers from Los Angeles to London, this time, prices seem likely to stay low for some time to come.

The property ball has lost its bounce, and the consequences are dire. In France, the government last month decided to bail out Crédit Foncier, the nation's largest property lender, in a move destined to cost taxpayers 2.6 billion francs ($520 million).

In the most famously devastated market in the world — Tokyo — Japanese banks have only begun to write off their losses stemming from the property bubble that saw prices leap by 1,000 percent in a decade, only to halve over the last six years.

The path between building site and bankruptcy court has been well trod for decades. This time around, however, the cycle seems to have stalled on bust. "Development should have kicked in sooner than this," said Peter Evans, research director at DTZ Debenham Thorpe, property advisers in London.

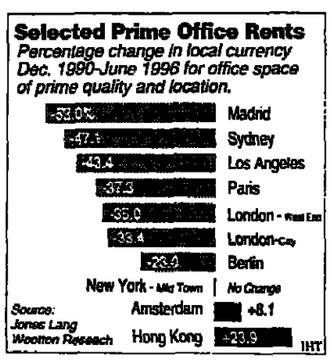
Instead, three years after property prices ceased to slide in Britain, and one year after developers again would have called in their construction crews, there is little sign of new building.

Ditto for the United States. Commercial vacancy rates there finally topped out in 1993 at close to 20 percent, but developers have sat resolutely on their hands. Last year, they completed a total of 5 million square feet (450,000 square meters) of new offices, a big jump from the previous year's 1.6 million total, but a mere shadow of the 140 million square feet in 1987.

The tardiness of the upturn reflects in

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Selected Prime Office Rents
Percentage change in local currency Dec. 1990-June 1996 for office space of prime quality and location.



Sukarno's Daughter / **What Does She Stand For?**

A Woman Inspires Opposition to Suharto

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — Megawati Sukarnoputri, the embattled leader of Indonesia's emerging political opposition, kicked off her blue rubber sandals, ran her hands through her hair and smiled broadly. "I'm tired," she said. "We've been discussing and discussing all day."

Outside, in the main foyer of her spacious home on Jakarta's southern outskirts, her team of a dozen lawyers was passing around photocopies of a summons, which she said she received late Friday night, calling her to a police interrogation on Monday "as a witness in a criminal case of defamation of the president."

Ms. Megawati's lead lawyer, R. O. Tambunan, said Ms. Megawati would not comply unless all legal questions were answered. Among other things, he said, there is no indication of who is being charged in the case, which grows out of statements her supporters made at rallies.

The summons was part of an aggressive response by the government to an outbreak of rioting last Saturday that shook the sense of stability that President Suharto has enforced during 30 years of tight control of virtually all aspects of politics and public discourse.

In a widening crackdown in the last week, the government and military have arrested a dissident labor leader, laid the groundwork for more arrests by warning of a "communist" threat and put armed troops in the streets with orders to shoot to quell further disturbances.

On Thursday, a judge put off for three weeks a court case that Ms. Megawati had brought against the government, saying he had a toothache. Ms. Megawati is seeking to be reinstated as leader of her Indonesian Democratic Party.

But despite its near monopoly of political, legal and military power, the government has failed so far to slow the first real challenge to Mr. Suharto's popularity, though not, as yet, to his grip on power.

Indeed, Ms. Megawati noted, each step the government has taken seems only to have raised her profile and energized her supporters.

A police raid on her party's headquarters last Saturday sparked riots in which at least two people died and more than a dozen buildings were burned.

Though people have only a vague idea of who she is and what she stands for, many demonstrators that day chanted her name with passion: "Mega! Mega! Mega!"

"So far, she is the symbolic leader for people who are tired of the status quo," said Rizal Ramli, director of Econit, an independent think tank. "But the dice have already been thrown, and now she will have to demonstrate her capacity to lead."

Ms. Megawati, 49, is the second child of Sukarno, the founder of independent Indonesia, who lost power to Mr. Suharto in 1966 and died four years later under house arrest. Many Indonesians continue to revere Sukarno, and demonstrators at recent rallies carried his portrait alongside his daughter's.

THOUGH SHE has not displayed the crowd-pleasing charisma of her father, Ms. Megawati has shown a quiet stubbornness in the face of government pressure that has helped make her a symbol for others who have found no outlet for grievances of various sorts.

Her brother, Guruh, 43, a choreographer and composer, described his sister as calm, patient, wise and motherly. Ms. Megawati is the first of Sukarno's children to become politically active, joining Parliament in 1987 and taking leadership of her party in 1993. She is one of five children of Sukarno's first wife, Fatmawati. Sukarno had three more children by his three other wives.

Like her mother's other children, Ms. Megawati's name evokes nature. Guntur, the oldest son, is Thunder. Guruh is Echo of Thunder. Sukmah, a daughter, is Soul. Mega is Cloud. The suffix of "Megawati" feminizes her name.

"When she does something, she does it passionately," her brother Guruh saidon Saturday. "When she learns something, she will learn it thoroughly, even if it takes a long time."

In an interview Saturday, Ms. Megawati, informal in a pink flowered housedress, spoke slowly and cautiously as if avoiding puddles in the rain.

"You are asking me to be very candid and say what is the truth," she said through a translator. "But that is difficult. I am a woman. I am not so rude as to say harsh words."

In contrast to some outsiders, though, she took credit for her own popularity as something that goes well beyond the legacy of her father.

"As best I understand it, it is because I emphasize political education," she said. "I encourage people to speak up because I have discovered that they are living in a culture of fear, like ghosts. I have worked hard to teach them about the rights and responsibilities of being good citizens, and it has been an eye-opener for them."

It has also amounted to a direct challenge to Mr. Suharto's political philosophy, in which the population has been encouraged to concentrate on economic development — the president's great achievement — and leave politics to their leaders.

All three political parties in Indonesia are under government control, their leaders and their parliamentary candidates subject to approval by the politically active military.

It is the possibility that Ms. Megawati's party might nominate her as the first candidate ever to oppose Mr. Suharto — even though the political system still insures his victory — that seems to have motivated the current moves to neutralize her.

These moves began six weeks ago when the government engineered her removal as leader of her party and her replacement by her predecessor, Suryadi, a more compliant team player. It was the refusal of her supporters to evacuate the party headquarters that led to last weekend's police raid and the riot that followed.

BEYOND inspiring the country's long-suppressed opposition, though, Ms. Megawati does not propose dramatic changes in the way the country is run.

"I would like to underline, and I always stick to my word, that there is no opposition party in Indonesia," Ms. Megawati said, declaring a rather limited agenda that would offer members of her party greater opportunities in government service. "What I fight for is nondiscrimination on the basis of political affiliation."

Rather than changing the system, she said, she wants to see it followed more faithfully. Her opposition appears to be about opposition itself and not about any fundamental change.

When she hears the crowds chanting her name, she said, "I have mixed feelings of sadness because after 50 years of independence it is still like this. They have lost their dignity, and when they say, 'Mega, Mega,' they want their dignity back."



Emmanuel Dunand/Agence France-Presse

Ms. Megawati, standing in front of a picture of her father, Sukarno, says the people 'want their dignity back.'

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AL AIN Airport Duty Free

Abu Dhabi Airport Duty Free

Air Crash Kills 9; Danish Admiral Is Among Dead

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — A Danish Air Force team arrived Sunday in the Faeroe Islands to investigate the archipelago's worst airplane accident, which killed a top defense official and eight other people.

Denmark's newly appointed chief of staff, Admiral Hans Joergen Garde, his wife, three aides and four crew members were killed when their Gulfstream jet slammed into a mountain on approach to the Faeroe Islands' airport on Saturday.

The approach to the airport's short landing strip is difficult because of the fog that often blankets the islands' mountainous landscape. The worst previous crash claimed eight lives in 1970.

Saturday's accident occurred 10 days before the scheduled visit of Denmark's transportation minister, Jan Troejborg. Faeroese lawmakers have asked the Danish government for money to modernize the airport to enable planes to land in all kinds of weather.

Regular flights to the islands from Denmark and Iceland are often rerouted to Bergen, Norway, the closest major airport.

The Faeroes are 18 semi-independent Danish islands halfway between Scotland and Iceland.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Rome Airport Restaurants Reopen

ROME (AP) — Workers at bars and restaurants at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport have suspended their 28-day strike.

Airport authorities had taken to distributing free bottles of mineral water to parched travelers after restaurant and bar employees struck to protest the layoffs of 81 workers. Only one snack bar remained open during the strike, a coffee bar at the station for the train that brings travelers to and from Rome's main airport.

Strikers agreed to suspend the strike for 15 days after the authorities ordered the laid-off employees to be put back to work during the heavy summer travel season. Negotiations were expected to continue.

Tens of thousands of French drivers going to or coming home from vacation sat in huge traffic jams over the weekend. The police reported a total of 400 kilometers (250 miles) of traffic jams across the country Saturday. Among the longest was a stretch of more than 20 kilometers on the A10 motorway to Orleans south of Paris. *(Reuters)*

Forest fires have left 24 people dead and ravaged Croatia's Adriatic coast, the daily Vecernji List reported in Zagreb. Firefighters, aided by army and UN troops, have been fighting more than 600 fires in coastal pine forests, mainly between Split and Dubrovnik. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Canada, El Salvador, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Scotland, Zambia.
TUESDAY: Bolivia, El Salvador, Grenada, United Arab Emirates.
WEDNESDAY: Colombia, Ireland.
THURSDAY: Iraq, Tanzania.
FRIDAY: Ecuador, Singapore, South Africa.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

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WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
Unseasonable cool weather will settle into the Pacific Northwest. A few showers and cool weather will be across the northern Rockies. The Southwest will bake under a hot, sunny sky. Heat and humidity will build from the Midwest to the Northeast through the middle of the week.

Europe
Partly to mostly sunny, warm and dry from Berlin to Warsaw and Riga through Thursday. Breezy with showers likely in London Tuesday and Wednesday, then partly sunny and nice Thursday. There could be a shower in Paris Tuesday, then some sunshine and nice through Thursday.

Asia
Drenching rains and cool in Beijing and Xian Tuesday and Wednesday, then warmer with some sunshine. Seoul and Tokyo will be warm and humid with a shower or thunderstorm at times. Hot and humid in Hong Kong and Singapore; it could thunderstorm each day. Sunny and steamy in Shanghai.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	28/79	17/62 pc	24/75	17/62 pc
Amsterdam	25/77	16/61 s	27/80	17/62 s
Ankara	28/82	11/52 pc	31/88	12/53 s
Athens	32/89	23/73 s	33/91	24/75 s
Barcelona	24/75	16/64 pc	24/75	15/59 pc
Belgrade	27/80	14/57 pc	28/82	14/57 pc
Berlin	22/71	13/55 s	25/77	13/55 s
Brussels	26/79	15/59 s	27/80	17/62 pc
Budapest	24/75	12/53 c	28/79	15/59 pc
Copenhagen	22/71	12/53 pc	21/70	12/53 s
Costa Del Sol	29/84	17/62 s	27/80	18/64 s
Dublin	21/70	10/61 r	18/65	15/59 r
Edinburgh	22/71	14/57 c	23/73	13/56 c
Florence	28/79	13/56 pc	29/84	17/62 pc
Frankfurt	23/73	12/53 pc	25/77	13/55 s
Geneva	27/80	16/61 pc	29/77	15/59 r
Helsinki	19/66	11/52 pc	21/70	11/52 s
Istanbul	32/89	21/70 s	33/91	21/70 s
Las Palmas	28/82	20/68 s	27/80	19/66 s
Lisbon	23/73	17/62 pc	23/73	15/61 pc
London	28/79	18/64 pc	27/80	17/62 c
Madrid	32/91	19/61 s	29/84	15/59 c
Mallorca	29/73	19/66 pc	23/73	21/70 pc
Milan	28/79	17/62 c	27/80	16/64 r
Moscow	24/75	13/55 pc	23/73	11/52 s
Munich	22/71	10/50 s	24/75	13/55 pc
Nice	23/73	19/64 c	28/79	19/66 c
Oslo	24/75	13/55 s	24/75	13/55 pc
Paris	28/82	18/64 pc	28/79	19/61 c
Prague	22/71	10/50 s	25/77	12/53 pc
Reykjavik	12/53	6/43 r	12/53	11/52 c
Rome	27/80	17/62 pc	28/82	19/66 s
St. Petersburg	21/70	13/55 pc	22/71	12/53 pc
Stockholm	21/70	12/53 pc	21/70	12/53 s
Strasbourg	27/80	14/57 s	25/77	18/64 r
Tallinn	19/66	12/53 pc	22/71	11/52 s
Venice	23/73	18/59 pc	24/75	18/64 c
Vienna	23/73	12/53 pc	25/77	15/59 pc
Warsaw	23/73	12/53 pc	23/73	12/53 c
Zurich	25/77	14/57 pc	22/71	17/62 sh

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Abu Dhabi	39/102	29/84 s	41/106	29/84 s
Beirut	30/86	23/73 s	33/91	24/75 s
Cairo	34/93	21/70 s	37/86	22/71 s
Damascus	34/93	17/62 s	37/86	18/64 s
Jerusalem	30/86	17/62 s	33/92	17/62 s
Luxor	39/102	20/68 s	41/106	22/71 pc
Riyadh	43/109	27/80 s	41/106	28/82 s

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algiers	33/89	19/66 s	33/91	21/70 s
Cape Town	19/66	4/39 pc	19/66	4/39 pc
Casablanca	24/75	16/61 s	22/71	17/62 s
Harare	28/79	16/61 r	25/77	14/57 r
Lagos	28/82	22/71 pc	28/82	22/71 pc
Nairobi	29/79	10/50 s	27/80	10/50 s
Tunis	35/97	22/71 s	36/97	23/73 s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. *All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996*

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bangkok	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	24/75 t
Beijing	27/80	27/80 r	32/89	24/75 r
Hong Kong	31/88	29/79 c	31/88	25/77 pc
Manila	30/86	23/73 sh	31/88	23/73 c
New Delhi	37/98	28/82 c	38/100	28/82 pc
Seoul	32/89	22/71 pc	29/84	21/70 c
Shanghai	30/91	25/77 pc	33/91	25/77 pc
Singapore	31/88	22/71 pc	31/88	22/71 t
Taipei	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	25/79 pc
Tokyo	31/88	19/66 pc	29/84	18/64 pc

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Buenos Aires	13/55	9/48 r	14/57	3/37 c
Caracas	31/88	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Lima	30/86	19/61 pc	29/84	19/61 pc
Mexico City	25/77	13/55 c	25/77	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	25/77	19/61 s	24/75	19/64 s
Santiago	12/53	4/39 r	8/46	1/34 c

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Anchorage	17/62	9/48 c	17/62	9/48 pc
Atlanta	33/91	22/71 s	32/89	23/73 pc
Boston	29/84	20/68 pc	27/80	19/66 pc
Chicago	33/89	23/73 pc	33/89	23/73 pc
Dallas	37/98	24/75 s	36/97	24/75 pc
Denver	34/93	14/57 s	33/91	14/57 s
Detroit	32/89	22/71 s	33/91	21/70 pc
Honolulu	29/84	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Houston	36/97	24/75 s	36/97	24/75 pc
Los Angeles	31/88	14/57 s	31/88	17/62 pc
Miami	32/89	25/79 pc	33/91	25/79 t
Minneapolis	29/84	21/70 pc	32/89	21/70 pc
Montreal	29/84	17/62 pc	28/82	17/62 pc
Nassau	30/86	24/75 pc	34/93	25/77 pc
New York	31/88	22/73 pc	33/91	22/71 s
Phoenix	41/106	28/79 s	41/106	28/82 s
San Fran.	22/71	12/53 s	24/75	14/57 pc
Seattle	20/68	11/52 pc	23/73	13/55 pc
Toronto	29/84	18/64 pc	32/89	19/66 pc
Vancouver	19/66	10/50 pc	21/70	14/57 pc
Washington	31/88	22/71 c	32/89	23/73 pc

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Bahrain	800-777	Honduras ▲	121	Nicaragua (all other)	02-171	United Arab Emirates +	800-131
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THE AMERICAS

Pressure Mounts on FBI Crime Lab

Agency's Reputation Is on the Line in TWA Crash Investigation

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In clean, brightly lighted laboratories at the J. Edgar Hoover Building, the scientific examination of mangled pieces of wreckage from TWA Flight 800 inches forward. Far from the grim recovery effort, away from the victims' grieving families, teams of white-coated chemists, metallurgists and explosives experts quietly scrape, swab and pick through the shattered debris flown from Long Island, New York.

If the atmosphere is antiseptic, forensic experts say the mood is tense, particularly since the scientists know that the Justice Department, and people around the world, are looking to them to make the call on whether the plane was brought down by a bomb. The experts stand over steaming test vats, glass beakers and carefully calibrated instruments in the search for an answer. So far, their findings have been agonizingly consistent: not a trace of an explosive chemical.

But the pressure from a world waiting for an explanation is not the only cause of anxiety within the cloistered world of the FBI's crime lab. Its legendary reputation for scientific sleuthing has itself been under investigation. The laboratory is at the center of a Justice Department inquiry into its objectivity and methods.

FBI officials deny it, but several former and current law-enforcement representatives suggested that a long-running internal inquiry at the lab by the department's inspector general is contributing to an atmosphere of caution about declaring the Trans World Airlines crash a criminal act.

Some officials said the caution has contributed to a decision by top FBI officials to wait for incontrovertible evidence before saying publicly what most of them acknowledge privately: that Flight 800 was deliberately destroyed by an explosive device.

"They know they're under the gun on this one," one FBI veteran said. "No way can they make a mistake on TWA."

But other FBI officials and forensics experts said the crime lab could not afford to speculate on such a high-profile case, and must be certain about the cause before the FBI formally takes over the case from the National Transportation Safety Board. The officials said the FBI was exercising an appropriate level of scientific discipline, waiting until its experts had hard proof before reaching a conclusion. Other FBI officers on Long Island note that only a small percentage of the wreckage has been pulled from the ocean and moved to Washington for testing.

The FBI's reluctance to reach firm conclusions more than two weeks after Flight 800 broke apart follows what has been an unusually turbulent period for the crime lab. It has a $63 million budget and more than 550 employees, among them experts in chemistry, toxicology, hair and fiber, fingerprints, ballistics, ink and paper — even people who specialize in tire and shoe tracks.

Until the TWA crash, the lab's explosive unit was criticized not for being slow to reach a conclusion, but for shooting from the hip. Much of the criticism has come from Frederic Whitehurst, an FBI chemist whose complaints led to the internal inquiry.

Mr. Whitehurst, a veteran of 14 years who first complained to FBI officials in 1989, has said that FBI explosives experts and other analysts lacked necessary qualifications to make expert judgments, leaped to conclusions without sufficient scientific evidence and misinterpreted their findings.

■ Two More Bodies Are Found

The bodies of a pilot and a flight engineer from Flight 800 were recovered from the floor of the Atlantic Ocean, the medical examiner's office said Sunday, The Associated Press reported from East Moriches, New York.

Captain Ralph G. Kevorkian, 58, of Garden Grove, California, one of the pilots on the flight, and Richard G. Campbell, 63, a flight engineer from Ridgefield, Connecticut, were identified by medical examiners.

The bodies were found late Saturday by divers, apparently in the area where the jumbo jet's cockpit was spotted on Friday, said a source close to the investigation.

Captain Kevorkian was one of two veteran 747 captains on the flight. Captain Steve Snyder of Stratford, Connecticut, whose body has not been recovered, was a "check pilot," doing a routine check of Captain Kevorkian's performance, TWA said, when the plane crashed July 17, killing all 230 people aboard.

Dole Narrows Field of Running Mates

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When he began looking for a vice presidential running mate, Bob Dole told his advisers he wanted the search process to be discreet and the choice to be a surprise. Having failed to keep the names of most contenders a secret, Mr. Dole still may succeed in pulling off a surprise in his final decision.

Mr. Dole said Saturday that he was close to a decision and told reporters, "It was never a long list."

Nonetheless, his campaign has acknowledged the names of nine politicians who were asked to undergo background investigations as possible running mates, a sign that Mr. Dole has tried to sow confusion even as he keeps his own counsel.



Mr. Dole's list of true contenders may number no more than three or four at this point. But in addition to the nine names floated by the campaign over the past two weeks, there are strong indications that at least one other person remains under serious consideration. Party officials familiar with the search said the list of nine politicians who were asked to undergo background checks did not represent the complete field of candidates.

That means Mr. Dole still could be considering people such as former Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, former Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d or former Education Secretary William J. Bennett, in addition to the names that have been cited publicly.

Tentative plans call for a formal announcement Saturday. Republicans said that Governor Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania, the first person to surface as a contender, had asked to be taken off the list of those under consideration. Governor George V. Voinovich of Ohio announced on Thursday that he did not want to be considered further.

On Welfare, Now It's the States' Turn

By William Claiborne and Judith Havemann
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After two years of talk, Washington is abruptly handing over welfare responsibility to states whose legislatures, mostly out of session and short on money, will have to scramble to redo in a few months what the federal government did for 61 years.

"I think a lot of states aren't quite sure how they're going to make it," said Raymond C. Sheppach, executive director of the National Governors' Association.

Two of the largest states, California and New York, are considering convening special sessions of their legislatures to work out their sudden new responsibilities.

Others, including Florida, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin, are pressing ahead with homegrown welfare plans that will require less legislative fine-tuning.

But for many, if not most, state governments, the electrifying passage of welfare legislation after two presidential vetoes and months of stalemate came as a shock after their lawmakers had gone home for the year and their 1996 budgets had taken effect.

The new federal welfare legislation, ending the long-standing guarantee of federal assistance to eligible poor Americans, passed Congress last week, and President Bill Clinton announced he would sign it.

The law goes into effect Oct. 1, when states get a lump sum payment from Washington — a block grant — and broad flexibility to design systems that will require recipients to work, cut off certain benefits to legal immigrants who are not citizens and limit assistance to any individual to five years. They have 11 months to erect new state plans, but strict limits on the money are clamped into place beginning Oct. 1.

Except for a small number of states, such as Wisconsin and Michigan, that already have enacted work-requirement programs under waivers from federal welfare requirements, virtually all of the states will have to pass major new legislation, Mr. Sheppach said.

POLITICAL NOTES



J. Scott Applewhite/The Associated Press
President Clinton signing legislation regulating pesticides as Andrew Brubaker, 7, gets a front-row view.

Dole Likely to Seek Tax Repeal And Social Security Deduction

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole will propose repealing the 1993 tax increase sponsored by President Bill Clinton and making Social Security payroll levies tax-deductible, Dole advisers and Republican officials say.

But Mr. Dole, who is to unveil his $550 billion economic plan Monday in Chicago, will stop short of either recommending an immediate tax cut of up to 15 percent — as many advisers had recommended — or proposing a repeal of the 1990 tax increase, as he had earlier considered, the officials said.

Repealing the 1990 increase would have posed political difficulties because Mr. Dole, then Senate Republican leader, voted for the increase himself. *(AP)*

Donation to Christian Coalition

WASHINGTON — A wealthy Ohio businessman sent the Christian Coalition a $60,000 contribution in 1992, telling the supposedly nonpartisan group that he wanted to help finance a "massive distribution of literature" to help re-elect President George Bush.

The businessman, John W. Wolfe, said in a July 23, 1992, letter to the coalition's founder, Pat Robertson, that "a very good friend of mine," the longtime Republican consultant Lyn Nofziger, "tells me your group is very supportive of President Bush and that you will be doing a massive distribution of literature on his behalf."

The revelation of the Wolfe letter follows a Federal Election Commission lawsuit last week alleging that the coalition worked hand-in-hand with Republican candidates, including the 1992 Bush campaign, in distributing voter guides and mobilizing voters to go to the polls. *(WP)*

Court Accused Over Whitewater

WASHINGTON —A federal district judge in Little Rock, Arkansas, has accused the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals of basing a decision in a pending Whitewater criminal case on "hearsay, hearsay on hearsay and triple hearsay contained in media reports."

In a letter sent to other judges, Judge Bill Wilson said the appellate court acted unfairly in removing Judge Henry Woods from a case against former Governor Jim Guy Tucker. The judge was removed on grounds that he is a friend of President Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton, both subjects of investigations. *(LAT)*

New Pesticide Law Applauded

WASHINGTON — Farmers, chemical-industry representatives and environmentalists all expressed support as President Bill Clinton signed legislation over the weekend that will revamp the regulation of pesticides on food.

The president said the Food Quality Protection Act would serve as the cornerstone of the nation's renewed efforts to ensure the safety of its food and water. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

WASHINGTON — Representative Jim Kolbe, Republican of Arizona, announcing his homosexuality after a gay magazine said it would disclose his sexual orientation: "I felt if they were going to do that, it was time for me to stand up and be counted on this thing. There is some relief; certainly there's no embarrassment." *(WP)*

Away From Politics

• **An off-duty National Guardsman** was killed and another was wounded in a drive-by shooting as they left a restaurant in Atlanta. They had been helping provide security at the Olympics, but officials said the incident did not appear to be linked to the games. *(Reuters)*

• **The "Unabomber" apparently chose his postage stamps** carefully. Stamps honoring the abolitionist Frederick Douglass were used when he wanted his mail bombs to injure and stamps of the playwright Eugene O'Neill when he intended to kill, according to an analysis by a former federal agent. *(AP)*

• **A South Carolina mother, 19, who** is accused of abandoning her 5-year-old son at a toy store in Brooklyn four months ago has been extradited to New York City to face charges. *(NYT)*

• **A pastor in West Virginia's coalfield region has been charged** with setting fire to his own church. Federal investigators had been called in because of a string of fires at black churches. But the pastor is white, as is most of his congregation in Breeden, West Virginia. *(AP)*

• **The co-owner of a small Coney Island amusement park** has been arrested on charges that he stole a team of 700-pound wooden horses that had thrilled generations of children who rode them, the police in New York City said. *(NYT)*

• **The former executive director of the American Parkinson's Disease Association** has been sentenced to 15 months in prison for stealing more than $1 million from the charity. *(AP)*

• **Weekend wildfires burned down** at least 13 homes in Northern California, forcing more than 100 families to flee. *(AP)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

Last 'Live' Jukebox Still Spins Its Disks

What is billed as the last "live" jukebox in the country is hanging on precariously in Pittsburgh, defying the fate of soda fountains and drive-in theaters. Live juke boxes, common until after World War II, work like this: Patrons in bars and restaurants make their choices in boxes that contain no records, but are connected by telephone to a studio, where an operator with a vast store to choose from plays the requested record.

In Pittsburgh, Telephone Music Service was once linked to jukeboxes in 25 bars and restaurants. Now only one, a place called Brandy's, subscribes. But the service's owner, Dottie White, 56, is not ready to throw in the bar towel. She loves music, and with 200,000 records she is content to carry on, reports the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Ms. White calls her business "a juke box with a heart." It may be obsolete, she says, but "I know I won't kill it."

Short Takes

Hawaiians are going back to their roots, and are better off for it. A popular root-based regime known as the Waianae Diet, created by Terry Shintani, a Harvard-educated nutritionist, relies on such local produce and products as taro (a tuber), poi (fermented taro starch), bananas, breadfruit, and in small amounts, fish and chicken. The low-fat, high-fiber diet, health officials attest, has helped native Hawaiians combat obesity and diabetes. Participants in the program have lost an average of 17 pounds in the first 21 days. But Ho'oipo DeCambra, 51, whose chronic kidney problems were solved, cautions that it is not just diet but "a whole program, a spiritual program and intellectual program."

A company in Phoenix is seeking approval to sell single-cigarette packs in California. Critics call it a sneaky way of targeting young people, who can't always afford the usual $2.50 for a 20-cigarette pack. State and federal law prohibit selling loose cigarettes, but would not prevent the sale of packaged single cigarettes. California's taxes would make single-cigarette packs expensive. The Phoenix company wants that changed.

The wooden acorn atop the Maryland State House is coming down after 208 years, the victim of dry rot. That doesn't mean the State House will be unadorned, reports The Baltimore Sun. Once the old acorn is removed (no easy task: at its center is a wrought-iron lightning rod, to Benjamin Franklin's specifications, which is seriously unstable), 30 volunteer woodworkers will each make a slice of a new acorn from cypress. The 31st piece will be made by Eugene R. Lynch, state secretary of general services — a cabinet secretary who can actually make cabinets.

International Herald Tribune

Florida Investigates Malaria Cases

Officials Search for Causes After 2 Men Contract Disease Locally

New York Times Service

MIAMI — Before July, Florida officials knew of only one person in the last 50 years who had contracted malaria while in the state. But last month, two men were treated for the disease in Palm Beach County, leading to an effort to identify the source of the infection and to extinguish it.

The men have been treated and released and are recuperating, according to county health officials. The officials said a public health crisis was not simmering.

The men, officials said, lived within a few miles of each other and had not recently left the country, confirming the original diagnoses that they had contracted the malaria in Florida.

From 1957 through 1994, 76 cases of locally acquired malaria were reported in the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta said. Outside the United States, the disease affects 300 million people a year.

"Certainly, any time we see malaria in the United States we're concerned," said Tom Skinner, a spokesman for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "It's not very common."

Palm Beach County officials said they believed that the men had contracted malaria from infected mosquitoes because doctors have dismissed the other way to transmit the malaria protozoa, the sharing of infected needles, as a possibility in the two cases.

"In 25 years that I've been working for the Palm Beach Mosquito Control Board, this is the first time I've dealt with a case like this," said the director of the board, Ron Day. "It's just so rare down here. We are certainly concerned, but nobody is panicking."

The likeliest scenario, officials said, is that someone became infected with the parasite vivax, which is one of the causes of malaria, while traveling outside the country and was bitten by a mosquito on returning to Florida. It is not known who that person is.

Malaria has so far not been reported elsewhere in the state.

Whistle-Blower Arrested On Mexico Drug Charges

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A former head of a Mexican anti-drug unit has been arrested on charges of narcotics trafficking and bribery just days after he made headlines with similar accusations against his former colleagues.

A spokesman for Mexico's attorney general, whose agents arrested Ricardo Cordero Ontiveros, said that the timing was unrelated to Mr. Cordero's public accusations.

Mr. Cordero, 35, who last fall quit as head of an intelligence unit of the National Institute to Combat Drugs, was charged with soliciting bribes, abusing his office and trafficking in narcotics. His wife asserted that the government had trumped up the charges in reprisal for his whistle-blowing.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

ASIA/PACIFIC

In Japan, Voters Reject Nuclear Plant

Town's Referendum, a First, Could Inspire More Challenges

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — In the first ever referendum held in Japan, voters in a small farming town Sunday rejected a government-backed plan to build a nuclear power plant.

Some of the 30,000 residents of the coastal town of Maki cried in the streets late Sunday as the results of the impassioned campaign were announced.

More than 88 percent of those eligible to vote turned out, according to the final results, with 12,478 voting against the nuclear reactor, and 7,904 for it.

One man told a national television newscaster, "I am so happy that the people's voice will finally be reflected in national policy."

This referendum, even though it is non-binding and carries no legal weight, has captured the nation's attention and is expected to embolden voters across the country to demand to be heard at the polls. It may also slow down the national government's effort to increase nuclear power and decrease dependency on oil from the Middle East.

Localities had long been content to let the central bureaucracy in Tokyo dictate even small details affecting their communities. But increasingly, Japanese are challenging national policies, including the stationing of U.S. military troops in their communities.

During this campaign, proponents argued that nuclear power was vital for national security and sufficiency, but voters in Maki sided with the concerns of environmentalists.

"Nuclear reactors always have accidents," said Masatoshi Nakamura, a leader of a group opposed to the project. Mr. Nakamura cited the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl, the Three Mile Island reactor accident in the United States and a recent leak from the cooling system at the Monju nuclear fast-breeder reactor in Japan. When such an accident happens, Mr. Nakamura said, "It's global-scale environmental destruction."

Virtually no resident of Maki was untouched by the aggressive, door-to-door campaign. Proponents were accused of trying to buy votes by holding rallies in sushi restaurants. Opponents decorated trees with 10,000 anti-nuclear messages written on handkerchiefs.

Under a law written during the U.S. occupation of Japan after World War II, a referendum requires the signatures of 2 percent of the voters and approval of the local political authority. Several more referendums are planned, including one to be held next month in Okinawa regarding the U.S. military presence there.

That vote, like the Maki result, will not be legally binding. But the referendums are nonetheless expected to have influence. In Maki, the mayor has said he would abide by voters' wishes and do everything he could to block the reactor construction, including not selling a parcel of town land to the Tohoku Electric Power Co., which hopes to build the reactor.

It is possible that Tohoku could go forward with the project because it has already acquired 97 percent of the land needed. But company officials said construction would be difficult without the town's land, which sits in the middle of the proposed site.

Isao Nakamura, a leader of the group favoring the project, said the nuclear reactor was important because it was the citizens' responsibility to leave to the next generation a "balanced energy source."



Aijaz Rahi/The Associated Press

HUNTING FOR HOSTAGE — Julie Mangan, right, wife of one of the four Westerners held by Muslim separatists in India, distributing leaflets in Jammu and Kashmir appealing for help in finding the hostages.



Tsugufumi Matsumoto/The Associated Press

A woman casting her ballot Sunday in the referendum in Maki, Japan.

Moon's Church May Be on the Wane in Japan

By Kevin Sullivan and Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Naoko Fukasawa was a bored and aimless 21-year-old office worker in 1982 when a man in a downtown train station offered to change her life. She had never heard of his group, the Unification Church, but it sounded more meaningful than pouring tea for her bosses all day, so she signed up.

In the decade that followed, Miss Fukasawa became a key cog in the Japanese fund-raising machinery that is a central source of the church's financial might and its high-profile activities in the United States. Church officials say they raise $400 million a year in Japan and that followers worldwide have invested more than $1 billion in the United States in the last 20 years, including more than $800 million in The Washington Times newspaper.

But there are growing signs that after years as the financial engine driving the church's global machine, Japan is becoming a troublesome base for the Unification Church and its leader, the Reverend Sun Myung Moon. Former members and analysts who have followed the church's fortunes say its fund-raising efforts have lost momentum, in large part because of public criticism and lawsuits.

Miss Fukasawa, who quit the church in 1992, is one of 300 Japanese citizens who are suing the church and its members, an unusually high number in a society where it is unusual to resort to civil lawsuits to settle disputes.

The former members say they were brainwashed into slavelike devotion to the church. Other people have sued because they say they were duped into paying exorbitant prices for vases, prayer beads or other religious objects, sometimes under pressure from church members who said their relatives would "burn in hell" unless they donated.

'In the end, the only thing that mattered was how much money you could earn. We were like puppets on a string, controlled by Mr. Sun Myung Moon.'

A lawyers' group that represents those with grievances against the church says its members and government consumer protection officials have received more than 17,000 complaints about Unification Church activities since 1987. The group says the church has paid out about $150 million in settlements to avoid more lawsuits.

Church opponents cite the suits and their settlements as evidence that Japan is drying up as a source of Unification Church funds.

"They are an organization that uses religion as a coat to hide behind," said Miss Fukasawa, whose job for several years was to oversee door-to-door sales of a variety of art and religious objects that were sold for highly inflated prices. "In the end, the only thing that mattered was how much money you could earn. We were like puppets on a string, controlled by Mr. Sun Myung Moon."

Japan has been fertile fund-raising territory for the Unification Church. While many Japanese believe in Buddhism or Shintoism, the majority do not practice any structured religion.

Before World War II, religious groups were so closely controlled by the government that it led to a backlash after the war against intervention in matters of religion. The lax oversight in recent decades has allowed a broad range of nontraditional religious enterprises to flourish.

In Japan, many people seeking spiritual fulfillment, often the lonely and the vulnerable, have given up all connection to their families, donated all their assets to the Unification Church, moved into Spartan church housing and devoted their life to church activities.

But the Unification Church now appears to be at a delicate crossroads.

Masuo Oe, the church's chief spokesman in Japan, says its Japanese operations are healthier than ever and are still raising more than $400 million a year in donations here — surpassing the amount raised in the heyday of Japan's booming economy in the mid-1980s.

A much different portrait of the church's financial health in Japan emerges in interviews with dozens of former church members, their attorneys and analysts who have investigated the Unification Church, as well as in hundreds of pages of documents filed in Japanese courts.

Each of these sources says the church's immense fund-raising machine in Japan has faltered. It has slipped largely because of intense scrutiny from the media and civic watchdogs and an ever-increasing number of complaints and lawsuits.

"The money flow from Japan has decreased drastically," said Yoshifu Arita, a journalist who has monitored the church for 10 years.

As scrutiny of the church has grown in major cities, he said, the church has moved much of its focus to rural areas where people are not as aware of the bad publicity.

Increased scrutiny of the church has led it to adopt a new operating policy, he said. Rather than focusing on young recruits, he said, the church now concentrates on older people, particularly women, who have money and assets.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Troops Advance on Tamil Base

COLOMBO — Hundreds of government troops advanced against fierce resistance Sunday toward the headquarters of Tamil Tiger guerrillas in northern Sri Lanka, officials said.

Aircraft pounded suspected positions of the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam near Kilinochchi, the rebel base, the Defense Ministry said.

It said guerrillas used mortars and rocket-propelled grenades in an effort to blunt the advance, staged from the town of Paranthan after a prolonged build-up of troops. *(AFP)*

Chinese Dissident Gets 3 Years

SHANGHAI — A long-time financier of Shanghai's dissident movement has been sentenced to three years in a labor re-education camp, a dissident source said Sunday.

Yao Zhenxiang's detention order was delivered to his family Sunday, the source said, adding that Mr. Yao, 36, was charged with broadcasting and making copies of "pornographic material." He and his older brother were arrested April 26. The brother's detention order for two years in a labor re-education camp was delivered Friday. *(AFP)*

Power Failure Shakes Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR — A 15-hour electrical blackout that was blamed for five deaths in Malaysia over the weekend must not be allowed to recur, Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim said. The outage in peninsular Malaysia was a "major embarrassment and loss to the country," he said.

The failure began at 5:17 P.M. Saturday after a fault at the Paka power station in Terengganu state triggered an automatic shutdown of all power plants in the peninsula, said a spokesman for the state electric utility. Power was fully restored by 8:30 A.M. Sunday. *(Reuters, AP)*

Boys Hiding on Plane Are Dead

TOKYO — A young boy died in a U.S. Navy hospital Sunday from injuries suffered as he hid in a wheel-well of a U.S. Air Force plane that flew from Mongolia to Japan, the Kyodo news service reported.

He and another boy were found in the forward wheel-well of the C-140 when it landed at Kadena air base on Okinawa on Friday after a five-hour flight from Ulan Bator. The boy, about 10, suffered frostbite, hypothermia and oxygen deficiency. The other boy, about 12, died Friday. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Home Secretary K. Padmanabhaiah, denying Indian reports of government surveillance of Congress (I) Party members, including former Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao: "Reports that certain government agencies are tapping telephones of some political leaders and others are a total fabrication." *(AFP)*

Dr. Philip Nitschke, after the death of Max Bell, the stomach cancer victim who was frustrated in his efforts to be the first person to die under Australia's new euthanasia law: "It's a cruel joke, they made the law so safe that it's unworkable." *(Reuters)*

Lee Teng-hui, the president of Taiwan, urging a group of fishermen not to sail to the disputed Diaoyu islands to protest against the construction of a lighthouse by a rightist Japanese group: "Handling the sovereignty problem is not that simple." *(Reuters)*

For Refugees, a Mixed Welcome Home

Are They Vietnamese, or Americans? Returnees and Government Ask

New York Times Service

HO CHI MINH CITY — When several dozen Vietnamese-American residents gathered at a restaurant for a party here recently, four mysterious people took a table nearby and watched.

"They wouldn't give their names," said Thuan Le Elston, who organized the gathering. "Instead, they were asking me, like: 'What are you doing here? Who's in charge of this?' "

The next day, another partygoer was visited by the police, who asked the same questions.

For these former refugees — a growing, high-profile sector of urban life here — the authorities' scrutiny came as no surprise.

"I knew people here would be paranoid about a bunch of us getting together," said Ms. Elston, 30, who sells golf-club memberships for a Vietnamese-American joint venture.

In the last two or three years, hundreds of young, Vietnamese-born Americans have returned to Vietnam to do business and seek their roots.

They work as consultants for foreign companies, open restaurants and boutiques, take jobs at local English-language publications and, quite often, work on personal memoirs that they hope will help them sort out their cultural identities.

Some, like Trang Hoang, 25, who trains promotional personnel for Johnny Walker Scotch, discover that despite their years in the United States, they are "Vietnamese, totally Vietnamese."

Others, like Trinh Ai Lan, a 25-year-old free-lance television producer, declare that they are "100 percent American."

Not all have resolved the question.

"I'm not really sure where I belong," said Hoang Mai, 26, a writer. "I think we've all come to the conclusion that you can never figure it out."

The government seems similarly uncertain about what to make of its refugee children with their Vietnamese appearance and their thoroughly American ways. It wants the money and the expertise they bring back with them, but it fears the cultural influence of these Westernized free-thinkers and warns that there may be subversive "hostile forces" among them.

"The motherland can have only one attitude, and that is to welcome them home with open arms," said Pham Khac Lam, who heads the government's National Committee for Overseas Vietnamese. But, he added, "there are still dark forces who have not given up their schemes" of bringing down the Communist government.

The number of overseas Vietnamese visitors — for brief or extended stays — has risen each year, from 160,000 in 1993, to 200,000 in 1994, to 265,000 last year, he said. They represent a significant portion of the 2 million or more Vietnamese living abroad, about half of whom are in the United States.

But for all their numbers, the returnees have registered only 58 investment projects in the country, worth a total of less than $100 million, Mr. Lam said. Also, he said, overseas relatives send home $600 million to $700 million a year. But since this money typically is not funneled through banks and is dispersed in small amounts around the country, its economic effect is diluted.

The numbers confirm what is evident among the young returnees here: Most Vietnamese-Americans return for personal rather than business reasons.

Miss Mai, who has lived in Hanoi for the last year after a childhood in Oakland, California, is writing about her experiences. She is struggling to decide whose fate was happier: her own, or that of her parents and sisters who remained behind in a Vietnamese village.

"I freaked out when I saw my sisters in pajamas and conical hats," she said.

"They were just like everything I had seen on television. They harvested rice. Their skin was dark from the sun. Their mannerisms were totally *nha que*," she said, mixing California syntax with the Vietnamese slang for country folk.

"But they are happier," she asserted. "I know that for a fact. They sell noodle soup. They raise pigs. Their life is hard. But it is a very innocent life. They are all involved with each other. They all eat together. They all look out for their parents."

— SETH MYDANS

Poor Farmers Are Blamed for Loss of Forests

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — An international agricultural research organization, reopening an impassioned debate over who is responsible for the decline of the world's tropical forests, says poor farmers in the developing world could destroy half the remaining forest cover, with logging threatening the rest.

Rapidly increasing numbers of poor farmers, practicing slash-and-burn agriculture, are major contributors to the loss of 38 million acres (15 million hectares) of tropical forests every year, or 72 acres a minute, according to a new report by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, which is supported by four affiliates of the United Nations.

The world's tropical forests have been reduced to about 5 billion acres, from 5.5 billion in 1980, according to UN figures.

In the developing world, many environmentalists and political leaders reject the idea that the poor are the cause of significant deforestation, saying that slash-and-burn agriculture, in which forests are felled and the stumps and underbrush burned to clear land, has been practiced judiciously for centuries.

"It is very common for people making such conclusions to blame poor people," said Kenya's leading environmentalist, Wangari Maathai. "Poor people are the victims, not the cause. In Kenya at the moment, we are fighting to protect the remaining very few indigenous forests from some of the richest people in the country."

Economists do not disagree that traditional farmers have used land carefully, but they say that with poverty and population pressure forcing people to venture deeper into woodlands or follow openings made by logging roads in search of a subsistence livelihood, old images are no longer valid.

"A hundred years ago, slash-and-burn was a very well-adjusted system," said Ismail Serageldin, an Egyptian scientist who is chairman of the consultative group. "You had a very small population against a very large forest cover. Basically, they could slash and burn a piece of the forest and move on. They had long periods of fallow, which allowed the ground to regenerate.

"Though it was very low-output agriculture," he said, "you had about seven years of fallow between plantings. If you farm 2 hectares and there are 14 hectares of fallow, it's an O.K. system. But with the huge demographic explosion that has happened, there is no solution to this without solving the poverty problem."

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EUROPE

BRIEFLY EUROPE



Wolfgang Weiss/Agence France-Presse

SEEKING ASYLUM — A Protestant clergyman in Hannover helping one of 22 Nigerians who have been denied political asylum in Germany.

Punkers Battle German Police

BREMEN, Germany — The police arrested 70 punk rockers early Sunday after a group of 250 observing an annual celebration of anarchy threw rocks, beer bottles and gasoline bombs at officers.

No one was injured in the confrontation, and those who were arrested were released later Sunday morning.

"Chaos Days" has been held annually in Hannover since the early 1980s, but officials in the northern German city banned it this year after two consecutive years of looting and vandalism.

Six thousand officers blocked Hannover's center to enforce the ban throughout the weekend, and the loosely organized event moved to nearby Bremen. *(AP)*

Bomb Scare on Polish Airliner

NICOSIA — A LOT Polish Airlines plane headed to Tel Aviv made an emergency stop in Cyprus because of a bomb scare, officials said Sunday, and a group of Israeli passengers refused to reboard for the continuation of the flight.

"The plane was searched and nothing suspicious was found," said the officer on duty at Cypriot police headquarters in Larnaca.

But 47 Israeli passengers declined to reboard the LOT Boeing 737, traveling from Warsaw. Alternative arrangements for the group are being made by the Israeli Embassy here. *(Reuters)*

Pope Pleads for Algeria Peace

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy — Pope John Paul II urged Christians and Muslims on Sunday to work for peace and reconciliation in Algeria after what he called the "unjustified and inhuman" killing of a French Roman Catholic bishop.

Speaking after his Angelus address, the Pope said the death in a bomb attack on Thursday of Bishop Pierre Claverie of Oran "cannot remain simply a reason for sorrow, even if it is great."

"His martyrdom must become a seed of love and a reason for hope in the face of fresh violence that respects no one and nothing," the pope told pilgrims gathered in the courtyard of his summer residence at Castel Gandolfo, south of Rome. *(Reuters)*

Frozen Embryo Gets Reprieve

LONDON — An estranged wife has won a temporary court injunction stopping the destruction of her frozen embryo while she tries to persuade her husband to agree to its being implanted.

The three-week injunction was the first legal intervention in the destruction last week of some 3,000 frozen embryos at British fertility clinics under a law limiting storage to five years.

"I feel quite attached to it," the woman said.

The destruction of the embryos raised a national ethical debate and cast doubt on laws about in vitro fertilization, now regularly resorted to by people who have difficulty conceiving naturally. *(AP)*

The Yanks Are Back in France and Even Welcome

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

ISTRES, France — The arrival of three U.S. Air Force high-altitude U-2 spy planes early this year at the air base just outside this Provençal city of 40,000 raised a few chauvinistic French eyebrows, it is true.

But most people here seem quite happy to have 223 Americans in their midst, 30 years after Charles De Gaulle threw out all foreign NATO forces in an assertion of French sovereignty.

"We're used to having Americans around," said Alain Detavernier, who like many other residents works at the base, the principal test flight center in France.

In fact, Lieutenant Colonel Alan D. Hoover, the officer in charge of the U-2s and a squadron of four KC-135 refueling planes that preceded the NATO peacekeeping force there.

The KC-135s, from McConnell Air Force Base in Wichita, Kansas, are also here to help keep American, French, British, and other allied fighter-bombers over Bosnia for long periods in case the peacekeepers need to call on them.

Colonel Marc Leduc, the French base commander, tucked the U-2 detachment into a vast hangar vacated eight years ago by Dassault Aviation, in a far corner of the airfield.

"This is by far the most impressive facility I've ever worked on in the U-2 program," said Lieutenant Colonel George W. Carrington, the senior U-2 pilot here, who is trying to brush up his rusty French for forays out into the vineyards and Roman ruins of the surrounding countryside.

One of his interpreters here is Master Sergeant David Lusignolo, who arrived recently from Sheppard Air Force Base in Wichita Falls, Texas. The first thing Sergeant Lusignolo did when he got his assignment was to call Garda Hofmann, his old French teacher at Grandview High School in Columbus, Ohio. "She gave me a real passion for the language," he said. "She wished me luck and asked me how many kids I had."

Colonel Leduc said his American guests were well behaved. "When they're not, their commander gets them in line," he observed. "But their way of eating, it must be said, is very different from ours."

Still, Lieutenant Colonel D.R. Kenerley, commander of the American refueling squadron, makes time for a full French luncheon at Colonel Leduc's mess every Wednesday.

And Guy and Colette Bourgaud, who sling the French equivalent of hash at a mobile diner parked under a cedar tree just outside the base's main gate, are working on changing the light-lunch habits of as many other Americans here as they can.

A Provençal town tries to improve American palates.

"At first, they wouldn't try anything they didn't know, but gradually I got them to move from spaghetti and meat balls to French food once in a while," Mr. Bourgaud said. "Pretty soon they were trying boeuf bourguignon, my Tuesday special, and even poulet chasseur on Wednesdays."

Mr. Bourgaud also made the concession of putting Philly cheese steak on his luncheon menu, for 40 francs: steak on crusty bread with plump Provençal tomatoes, green peppers and melted Gruyere cheese.

"They sent a doctor out to make a health inspection, but he saw that this is a decent place," Mr. Bourgaud said, turning down the propane gas under his Thursday spaghetti special. "I guess they didn't want to risk stomach upsets at 10,000 meters," about 33,000 feet. The U-2 flies even higher, above 70,000 feet, beyond the reach of any missile or gun anybody in Bosnia might want to fire at it.

"Reliable French military sources" took a potshot at a different kind, though, in early May. Citing such sources, the French daily Libération reported that a U-2 based in Britain had flown over and photographed three nuclear weapons sites in France on March 16.

Both French and American military officials denied that any such thing had ever happened. "The report was a complete fabrication," one high-ranking American officer said, and both Colonel Leduc and Colonel Hoover said it had left no hard feelings on either side here.

Both the KC-135 and the U-2 units rotate in and out every few months, and most of the Americans stay at U.S. government expense in modest French hotels.

Didier Testard, the manager of the Hôtel Mercure in Fos-sur-Mer, five miles away from the shaded streets of Istres, said: "For most of them, it's very expensive to eat in a restaurant in France, which is why they go to Guy and Colette.

"We tried to make spare ribs for them here, but the attempt wasn't very successful," Mr. Testard said. "But we give them a big American-style breakfast, and let them cook snacks in our kitchen."

Q & A / Yegor T. Gaidar

Russia and the Market Economy

In 1992, President Boris N. Yeltsin named his then 36-year-old finance minister, Yegor T. Gaidar, prime minister. Mr. Gaidar resigned six months later when his appointment was blocked by the Russian Parliament. Today, Mr. Gaidar is director of a Moscow think tank and chairman of a political party, Russia's Democratic Choice. In London, he spoke with Erik Ipsen of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Just when the re-election of President Yeltsin seemed to have ended doubts about Russia's future course, concerns are rising again over his health and longevity. How damaging is that new uncertainty?

A. The crucial point resolved with his election victory on July 3, was not who will be president, but whether or not Russia will be a market economy.

Of course Russia will continue to face difficult problems, but what is clear is that those problems will be solved through the market economy now and for the foreseeable future.

Q. So Mr. Yeltsin's condition no longer bears that much on Russia's?

A. I know that it is difficult to accept the news that Russia is now stable, but it is true. If anything happens to Mr. Yeltsin, according to the constitution [Prime Minister Viktor S.] Chernomyrdin becomes president and there will be an election six months later.

I cannot tell you what the outcome of that election would be beyond saying that the Communists no longer have a serious chance. Their spirit is broken now. It is also clear that whoever wins will not be a man who destroys the market economy and confiscates private property.

Q. Worries over Mr. Yeltsin's longevity nonetheless seem to have unhinged foreign investors. Will that push back still further the country's long-awaited economic rebound?

A. The flow of external capital is important, but it is a small share of the total amount. The major factor is the flow of domestic capital. Before the elections there was a huge amount of capital flight. Now people are bringing so much money back in that the central bank has to buy dollars to keep the ruble from rising too much.

Q. The International Monetary Fund recently lauded Russia's performance in cutting inflation. But when will we see Russia growing again?

A. By eliminating the inflationary obstacles, Russia has now created the preconditions for economic growth.

•

Q. Why has it taken Russia so much longer than, say, Poland, to get there?

A. The history of Communism in Poland is so much shorter than in Russia. And then, too, Russia is a much bigger country, one where the private sector was much smaller than in Poland, and one where the share of the military sector in the economy was much bigger. Also, Poland did not have to deal with the enormous problems of a lost empire and of 15 different central banks printing the same money.

From the point of view of the timing of the reforms, Russia stands today near where Poland stood in 1994. I think that if the government is sensible in its economic policies during the next few months, we will see positive growth in Russia from the beginning of 1997.

Q. The security chief, General Alexander I. Lebed, warned recently of a "social revolt" fueled by anger over declining living standards. Do you see such a danger looming?

A. I don't think it is serious danger. There is a lot of dissatisfaction but it can be expressed in some of the regional elections coming up. There is no potential for unrest.

•

Q. There are rumors that only weeks after his elevation to his key post Mr. Lebed's star may already be fading.

A. I don't think so. He has his specific responsibilities like fighting corruption. Also Mr. Lebed's position was respected by the president, when he nominated as minister of defense the man whom Mr. Lebed supported.

Q. At one point Mr. Lebed was said to be eager to add the economy to his list of responsibilities?

A. I think it would be better for him to study a little bit about the economy first. I would not like to start commanding a paratroop division myself. Similarly, I don't think it would be a wise thing for him to mess about in things in which he does not have the necessary qualifications, especially when he has so much to do in areas where he does have the understanding.

Maybe he will adopt these economic skills in time. I hope so. But now, of course he could just be manipulated by people who are using him.

Last-Minute Talks Resume in Mostar

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Croats, Muslims and EU officials began last-minute negotiations Sunday in Mostar to find a solution that would allow joint administration of the divided city and head off a crisis in the six-month peace accord.

The European Union said the Bosnian Croats had come up with a new proposal to resolve the deadlock over city council elections that appeared to be a step toward meeting EU demands.

The EU mission representative, Sir Martin Garrod, who vowed to recommend that his mission end after a deadline for compliance passed on Saturday, returned Sunday evening to discuss the proposal with Bozo Rajic, the president of the ruling party in the Bosnian territory, and Mijo Brajkovic, the self-styled mayor of west Mostar.

The Mostar dispute has been brewing for more than a week, as the Croats continued to feud with the EU over the election count.

President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia met last week in Washington with President Bill Clinton over the June 30 municipal election that resulted in a Muslim victory.

An EU mission, which has run the city for two years, had warned that the simmering dispute over the election, which gave the Muslim-led coalition 21 seats and the Croats 16 seats, could not go unresolved.

The Croats refused to attend the first meeting of a joint city council, scheduled for July 23, because of their appeal of 26 absentee ballots in the elections.

The Croats had said the ballots, cast in Bonn, had been improperly counted and should be thrown out. EU officials argued that such a request would force an entirely new election.

European monitors and representatives of the Office of the High Representative, responsible for the civil aspects of the Bosnian peace plan agreed on in Dayton, Ohio, held negotiations over the last week and proposed that the Croats appeal to the federation's Supreme Court, which has not gone into operation.

The Croats refused, a step that Western negotiators linked to criminal gangs who now control the city and its political structures.

Instead, the Croats suggested that the EU ignore the vote and devise a temporary government with the Muslim and Croatian factions each receiving 16 seats.

Western negotiators balked. On July 26, EU foreign ministers set a deadline of Sunday for the Croats to "fulfill all necessary pre-conditions for the reunification of Mostar."

Bomb Damages Bridge in Bosnia

Reuters

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A bomb badly damaged a bridge linking Serb and Muslim-Croat territories in northeast Bosnia, and NATO troops chased suspects in a car that vanished into the Serb sector, NATO said.

A spokesman for the NATO-led peace force said Saturday that the river bridge, close to the former wartime front line, was rendered impassable for vehicles by an explosion late Friday night.

NATO soldiers pursued a car into the nearby Serb-held town of Doboj and tried to capture the occupants, but backed off when a crowd of 200 to 300 people gathered, said Major Brett Boudreau.

The bridge was recently built by combat engineers over a tributary of the Usora River to foster free movement of civilians in line with the Dayton peace treaty, which ended the war in Bosnia.

Italy Prosecutors to Ask For Retrial of Ex-Nazi

Reuters

ROME — Military prosecutors and lawyers for civil plaintiffs Sunday said they would try to quash the verdict that freed Erich Priebke, accused in Italy's worst atrocity of World War II, then retry the former Nazi SS captain.

Paola Severino, a lawyer representing Italy's Jewish communities, said she would file a petition to disqualify the judges who acquitted Mr. Priebke.

The military prosecutor's office said it would make a similar move.

If the application is accepted by the military Court of Cassation, the highest court of appeal, it would nullify the judges' verdict and mean an automatic retrial for the 83-year-old German.

Mr. Priebke was rearrested by civilian police Friday after notice of a German request for his extradition.

Mr. Priebke is being held in the Regina Coeli jail, whose prisoners in March 1944 were among the 335 men and boys, 75 of them Jews, who were executed in retaliation for the killing of Germans. A military tribunal found Mr. Priebke guilty of involvement in the killings but accepted mitigating circumstances.

Nazi Booty in the U.S.?

Reuters

JERUSALEM — The United States is checking to see if tens of millions of dollars it received from Switzerland after World War II was money the Nazis seized from Jews and other war victims, a U.S. commerce official said in Jerusalem on Sunday.

U.S. Undersecretary of Commerce Stuart Eizenstat said the Swiss turned funds over to the U.S. government in 1946, "possibly looted money." He said it was known that none of the money was returned to the war victims.

Jewish leaders have pressed Swiss bankers to account for money deposited by Jewish victims. Mr. Eizenstat said the U.S. role also will have to be examined.

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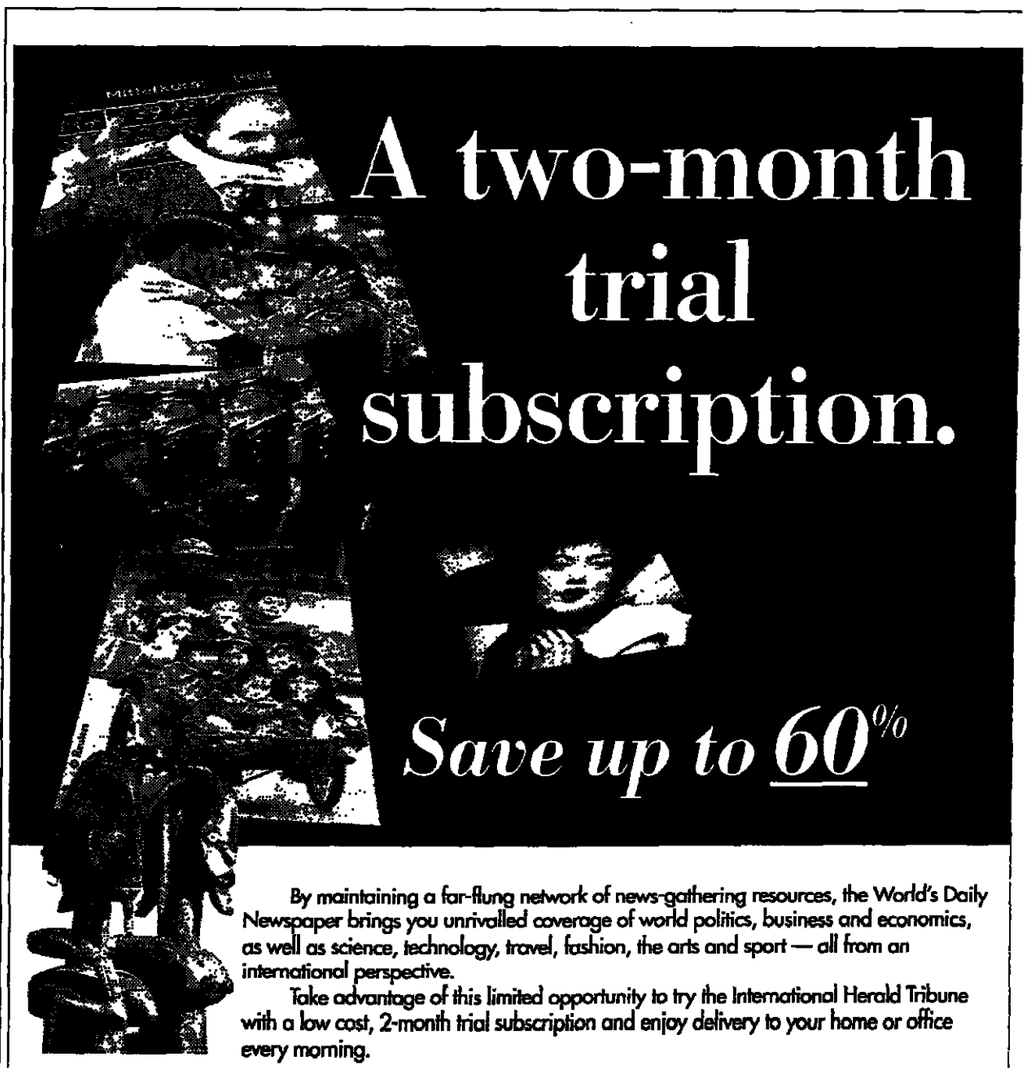
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A Trade Experiment

Japan's trade minister boasted that a new semiconductor trade pact with the United States, sealed on Friday at dawn after 50 hours of nonstop bargaining, "almost exactly" reflects his original proposal. That was an exaggeration, but the new agreement does avoid setting targets or floors for U.S. semiconductor sales in Japan, thus — according to the Japanese — ending a decade of hateful "managed trade." Ironically, their negotiating success last week may end up putting more pressure on Japanese industry than a more intrusive agreement would have.

Semiconductors are the key components of all electronic products and are integral to almost every other industry now, too, including automobiles. Ten years ago, when Japanese firms were buying only 9 percent of their chips from foreign companies, U.S. makers feared that Japan might dominate this essential building-block industry. But two successive five-year trade agreements raised that foreign share from 9 to more than 30 percent, while spurring a raft of alliances between U.S. and Japanese firms.

Coming into this summer, Japanese officials argued that the agreement should simply be permitted to lapse. They had always resented the pacts, particularly a 1991 provision that enshrined an "expectation" that the foreign share of the Japanese chip market would exceed 20 percent, and now they said there was clearly no more need. U.S. officials agreed that Japan's market had changed radically, but they pressed for some agreement to prevent backsliding. In the end, U.S. officials also got what they wanted.

The three-year agreement struck Friday leaves most of the work to industry executives, who will collect data and continue to encourage cross-Pacific cooperation. Government officials, as the Japanese insisted, will play no official role in collecting information, let alone setting targets for U.S. market share. But U.S. and Japanese officials will meet regularly to review the status of semiconductor trade and, reflecting the changing nature of the business, invite other countries to join in.

Thus the Vancouver talks have set up an interesting experiment and put the onus on Japanese industry. If Japan is truly open to foreign products, as its officials insist, U.S. semiconductor makers should be able to maintain a share of the market commensurate with their high level of competitiveness and their success elsewhere in the world. If U.S. makers once again begin encountering closed doors, then it will be clear that outside pressure and "managed trade" remain necessary tools in dealing with Japan.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dole Shouldn't Do It

Bob Dole will be acting against his history and instincts on Monday if, after an internal campaign debate during the weekend, he waves a big tax cut in the face of voters. As a desperation move to revive a somnolent campaign, the proposal is understandable. But judging from past statements, a little voice deep inside will be reminding Mr. Dole that big tax cuts in the face of soaring future deficits are fiscally reckless.

The candidate is trapped between the need to espouse a magical elixir and his well-honed skepticism for economic nostrums. Adding to his predicament is the fact that he shares none of Ronald Reagan's genius for spouting economic nonsense with riveting conviction. If Mr. Dole peddles false promises at the urging of his handlers, he risks giving the game away with one of the self-destructive asides that have become his trademark.

He used to crack jokes about supply-siders back in the Laffer era. Nothing that economists know about tax cuts has changed since. But former Housing Secretary Jack Kemp, Republican primary dropout Steve Forbes and other Republican leaders have been tormenting Mr. Dole to embrace tax cuts. They say that tax cuts would spur a sluggish economy. A more reasonable argument would be that they cannot hurt the Dole campaign.

Tax cuts can boost economic growth, but only temporarily and modestly, with the impact spread over decades. They also drive up deficits, which ought to be troubling to a lifelong deficit hawk like Mr. Dole.

Mr. Kemp and friends point to the fast growth after the Kennedy-era tax cuts of the early 1960s and the Reagan tax cuts 20 years later as proof that tax cuts can work wonders. But those were years of economic slack, when cuts can make sense. Now the economy is operating near capacity. Under this circumstance, tax cuts would increase spending but not production, driving up inflation and compelling the Federal Reserve Board to crack down.

Mr. Kemp and friends claim that tax cuts do far more than fight recession. They say tax cuts can lead to an orgy of hard work, savings and investment that can lift the economy from its anemic growth rate of around 2 percent a year to something akin to the 3 and 4 percent growth rates of the 1950s and '60s. Unfortunately, a mountain of careful studies reveals impacts far more mundane.

Charles Schultze of the Brookings Institution has made a tentative estimate, based on research by many economists, of the likely impact of a 15 percent across-the-board cut in income taxes — one of the major proposals that Mr. Dole is considering. Mr. Schultze calculates that the cuts would raise take-home wages by only 5 percent, would raise profit on investment by a fraction of 1 percentage point and would boost the economy by around 1 percent by the year 2002. But he predicts that once workers and investors reacted to the new tax rates, the economy would settle back close to growth rates of 2 percent a year.

Mr. Dole is caught up in another supply-side fiction, that tax cuts will not open gaping holes in the budget. In fact, a 15 percent tax cut — even after the temporary economic boost — would widen the deficit by about $100 billion by 2002. If Mr. Dole proposes a big tax cut, and levels with the voters, he must also propose huge spending cuts guaranteed to alienate retirees, farmers and students. But by hiding behind the myth that a large part of the tax cut will be offset by more economic growth, he can pretend that large spending cuts will not be needed.

Mr. Dole is also considering cutting the highest income tax rates and the tax on capital gains. Even if combined with a deduction for payroll taxes, which helps all workers, such a package could shift the tax burden off the wealthiest families and would do very little to boost the economy.

So he faces an unenviable choice when he goes before the cameras this week. He can propose a modest set of targeted tax cuts that he can defend with a straight face, or he can engage in the Reaganomics shell game. Mr. Dole's economic adviser, John Taylor of Stanford University, once wrote that predicting that a tax cut would be a large stimulus to employment and output "would be contrary to the evidence." The evidence has not changed, but it looks like Bob Dole will.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Keep This Weapons Ban

Under pressure from weapons companies, some U.S. senators and the Defense Department, the Clinton administration is considering lifting a ban on sales of high-technology arms to Latin America. To change this policy would risk serious harm. For instance, permitting the sale of F-16 fighter-bombers to Chile, which has expressed an interest in buying them, would dramatically alter the balance of power in the region and probably trigger an arms race. The chain reaction is easy to predict. Citing the risk posed by Chilean F-16s, the Argentine armed forces would immediately pressure their government to provide equivalent weaponry. The Peruvian army would want a budget increase to build a two-front capability along its borders with Chile and Ecuador. And in giant Brazil, of course, the generals could start longing for their former power.

Ever since the ban on high-tech sales to Latin American governments was imposed by the Carter administration, powerful interests in the United States and Latin American capitals have sought to remove it.

— Los Angeles Times.

Expand the European Union Instead of NATO

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The implicit negotiation between Russia and the Clinton administration on NATO expansion into Central Europe has reached a turning point. Moscow is finally setting a price for its acquiescence to NATO membership for Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic. The bad news: The price is too high.

In addition to keeping nuclear arms and permanent NATO bases out of Central Europe, conditions that Washington is ready to accept, the Russians want a free hand in the Baltic states. Moscow wants a guarantee that Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania will not follow the three other ex-Soviet satellites into the Western sphere of military protection.

Rapid movement now on limited NATO enlargement would be a political windfall for Bill Clinton with Polish-, Hungarian- and Czech-Americans. He is under intermittent attack by Republican challenger Bob Dole for not moving with determination on this issue.

But the administration is being warned by the Balts and other Nordics that the Russian idea is a poisoned bonbon. Unsettled by recent unilateral American concessions to Russia on military force levels in the northern European theater, the Scandinavians and Balts fear the emergence of a subtle but nonetheless destabilizing Iron Curtain in the region.

No formal proposal is on the table in a negotiation that neither Washington nor Moscow acknowledges to exist. The discussion on NATO expansion proceeds by winks, nods and reading between the lines of Russia's public pronouncements and private messages.

The Russian position is a matter of interpretation at this point. But clear evidence of a new position has emerged from a crude, propagandistic letter on the Baltics that President Boris Yeltsin sent to Mr. Clinton at the end of June and from conversations that European diplomats have had with Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov.

The White House has not publicized the secret Yeltsin letter, which arrived on the eve of Mr. Clinton's June 25 meeting with the presidents of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in Washington.

But descriptions of the letter by Washington sources who have read it and by a Russian press account portray it as reeking of bombastic, threatening rhetoric. It focuses on an old territorial dispute with Estonia and accuses that tiny neighboring state and Latvia of "gross and massive human rights violations" against their Russian minorities. Mr. Yeltsin's intent, Russian sources say, was to make sure that there was no public endorsement in Washington of eventual NATO membership for the three Baltic states.

Mr. Clinton's response, not sent until after Mr. Yeltsin was safely re-elected on July 3, was framed in bureaucratic terms intended to downplay conflict with Moscow.

Mr. Clinton's letter reflects the ambiguous tone of a still confidential interagency Baltic strategy paper commissioned by the White House. The paper is careful not to close the door on future NATO membership for the Baltic states once the Central European countries are admitted. But it falls far short of offering hope for the security guarantees that the three states are seeking.

The stakes and complexity of the diplomatic game under way in the Baltics now rival those of the much more publicized and violent struggle in Europe's Balkan underbelly.

Russia is not moving militarily to reimpose its rule or to challenge Baltic sovereignty. The game here is far more subtle. Moscow hopes to squeeze the three small republics into acknowledging Russian hegemony in economic, military and political matters — and to achieve Western acquiescence in return for letting NATO expansion move ahead smoothly.

Finland and Sweden, which have lent important helping hands to the Baltic democracies, have become concerned as Mr. Primakov's negotiating strategy has taken shape. They fear the emergence of an unstable gray zone in their region and an escalation of tension between the Baltic states and Russia.

Mr. Clinton will have an opportunity this Tuesday to address these concerns when he meets Sweden's Prime Minister Goran Persson at the White House. Mr. Persson is pushing the European Union to offer speedy membership to the Baltics, a move that could provide immediate psychological and political reassurance for them without provoking the Russians.

Mr. Clinton can make clear that Washington will not buy any deal involving writing off the Baltics, by offering public support for Mr. Persson's initiative. Joining the European Union quickly is far more vital for the Baltics — and for Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic — than is pursuing NATO membership.

The dilemma of the Baltics establishes that American energy and priorities should be focused on expanding the European Union, not NATO.

The Washington Post.

Milosevic, a Man of the Past, Has Dragged Serbia Backward

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE — After leading his nation to military defeat and economic ruin, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic has come up with a snappy slogan for parliamentary elections later this year: "Serbia, Step into the 21st century."

It is hard to think of a European leader more identified with the past than Mr. Milosevic, or of a country less prepared for the challenges of the new millennium than Yugoslavia, which now consists of Serbia and its tiny ally Montenegro. This is a country that took a disastrous wrong turn in the late 1980s.

Under Mr. Milosevic's leadership (his republic of Serbia dominates the Yugoslav federation), the Serbs embraced nationalism at a time when their Soviet bloc neighbors were busy freeing themselves from communism. The results of that wrong turn are clearly visible.

Formerly the most open country in Eastern Europe, Yugoslavia has become one of the most closed.

Economically, Yugoslavia has regressed to the late 1960s. Per capita income is about $1,000, down from more than $2,000 when Mr. Milosevic came to power in 1987.

There has been little real privatization. Foreign investment has dried up. The government is desperately trying to find jobs and housing for the half-million Serbian refugees from Croatia and Bosnia who have ended up in Serbia. The most dynamic and best-educated citizens have fled abroad.

Politically, too, Yugoslavia bears the scars of years of international isolation.

By rejecting Moscow's embrace and adopting an eclectic brand of communism known as workers' self-management, the postwar dictator Tito became the darling of the West and the champion of the Nonaligned Movement. Today, 16 years after Tito's death, Yugoslavia is left with few real friends, and what was formerly the most open country in Eastern Europe has become one of the most closed.

"Milosevic failed to understand the political message of the fall of the Berlin Wall," said Konstantin Obradovic, deputy director of the Belgrade Center for Human Rights. "While other Communist politicians accepted the Western model, and moved in the direction of the rest of Europe, Milosevic went the other way. That is why we are where we are today."

If anything, the sense of political and economic drift has only deepened since December, when Mr. Milosevic signed the peace agreement forged in Dayton, Ohio, that ended the war in Bosnia.

In return for his cooperation, the United States rewarded him by supporting the suspension of an international trade embargo against Yugoslavia. However, apart from permitting a sudden influx of cheap gasoline, the removal of the United Nations sanctions has failed to improve the lives of ordinary Yugoslavs.

In conversations with U.S. negotiators in Dayton, Mr. Milosevic talked about his ambitions for Serbia following a peace settlement. He described how, with the help of Western investors, he would turn his country into a "Switzerland of the Balkans." Eight months later, Serbs still are waiting for the peace dividend that Mr. Milosevic promised.

"The high hopes that were connected to the lifting of sanctions have evaporated," said Mihajlo Markovic, a former spokesman for the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia. "This is a dangerous period right now. When sanctions were in place, the government could blame the West for everything that was wrong with our economy."

Radical economic reform would strike at the heart of Milosevic's power base.

One reason for the lack of any significant improvement in Yugoslavia's economic position is that an "outer wall of sanctions" remains in place. The United States says it will continue to block Belgrade's admission to international financial institutions and access to international credit.

The blockade will remain as long as Belgrade fails to cooperate fully with the tribunal in The Hague investigating Balkan war crimes and continues to repress the Albanian majority in the Serbian province of Kosovo.

Equally important, Mr. Milosevic has shown little interest in implementing the kind of economic "shock therapy" that is changing the face of other former Eastern bloc countries.

Yugoslavia has yet to tackle seriously the restructuring of its economy, which is still dominated by state-run dinosaurs. Radical economic reform would strike at the heart of Mr. Milosevic's power base, which rests on a vast web of political and economic patronage.

"All our neighbors advanced, but we are in the same place. We lost five years of a crucial period of transition," said Predrag Simic, director of the Institute for International Politics and Economics here. "Dayton opened the gates to major changes, but nobody is going through the gates. There are no new ideas."

Physically, Belgrade has changed remarkably little since Tito's death. With the exception of a grandiose Serbian Orthodox cathedral rising over the city skyline, there has been little construction.

The city's infrastructure is crumbling. Telephones do not work. Businesses do not accept international credit cards. The airport has reopened, but there are few flights in and out.

In the city's population, however, there have been huge changes. Demographic experts estimate that 100,000 predominantly young and well-educated people have left Belgrade in search of decent jobs in the West during the past five years. Their places have been taken by 150,000 refugees from the mostly Serbian Krajina region of Croatia who fled their homes in the wake of a Croatian offensive last summer.

Given the string of military defeats that the Serbs have suffered in the past year, and the economic devastation caused by the war, it is remarkable that Mr. Milosevic's hold on power is as firm as it is.

Supporters and opponents alike attribute his continuing dominance over Serbian politics to his extraordinary tactical flexibility. In the past three years he has succeeded in transforming himself from the symbol of Serb nationalism to the guarantor of stability in Serbia.

In the West, Mr. Milosevic is identified with the politics of nationalism and the rhetoric of gathering all Serbs in a single state — both key factors in the breakup of six-republic Yugoslavia in 1991.

At home, though, his views seem moderate, particularly when compared with those of such politicians as the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and the militant nationalist Vojislav Seselj in Serbia.

And Mr. Milosevic is credited with keeping Serbia out of the war that engulfed Bosnia from 1992 to 1995.

Despite the generally quiet political atmosphere and the lack of any credible opponent, Mr. Milosevic seems nervous about his hold on power, according to Western officials.

He faces a Yugoslav parliamentary election scheduled for the end of the year and another election next spring in Serbia only. Constitutionally, Mr. Milosevic is barred from seeking a third term as president of Serbia, so he will either have to find a new job for himself or change the constitution.

A Western diplomat who knows Mr. Milosevic well tells the story of a 19th century Serbian ruler keenly attuned to the shifting public mood. When the people grumbled, the ruler cracked down hard. When there was silence, he made concessions to public opinion, sensing a hidden threat to his rule.

'He understands there is deep domestic discontent, but it has not yet found a way of manifesting itself.'

"You don't hear a lot of open dissent in Serbia these days. I think this is scaring the hell out of Milosevic," the diplomat said. "He understands there is deep domestic discontent, but it has not yet found a way of manifesting itself."

Instead of structural economic reforms, Mr. Milosevic has made tactical political changes. He has dumped most of the nationalists in his entourage and begun stressing his socialist ideology. The Socialists have formed an alliance with a small Marxist party, known as the Yugoleft, which distanced itself from the nationalist excesses of the late '80s and early '90s. It is headed by Mr. Milosevic's wife, Mirjana Markovic.

"Nationalism is no longer fashionable," said Mr. Simic. "Its place has been taken by Yugo-nostalgia."

The Washington Post.

AIDS News Is Good and Bad

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — When I had last seen David Brudnoy 16 months ago, his heart and lungs were heavy with disease and his spindly legs needed the support of a cane. Mr. Brudnoy, the star conservative host of Boston talk radio, had recently stunned his WBZ audience by announcing that he had AIDS. He told me without much conviction that he hoped to live "three or four more years."

The ebullient David Brudnoy I found in Boston last week was almost unrecognizable. Twenty-five pounds heavier, he now looks younger than his age of 56. His lungs are clear, his heart is near normal. He talks about living "another 25 or 30 years," tirelessly raises money for AIDS research and even thinks about resuming a "careful" sex life.

He is one of those AIDS success stories you have been hearing about. What has made the difference is a "cocktail" of drugs that has reduced the HIV virus to undetectable levels in the blood of some patients.

But even as Mr. Brudnoy exults in his good fortune, he talks of a friend who will die of AIDS anyway within days, and he wonders how the costly medicine ($10,000 and way up per year) will reach the less fortunate, in the United States and abroad.

A few hours before my happy reunion with Mr. Brudnoy, I stood in the sealed inner sanctum of the Mapplethorpe Laboratory for AIDS Research, peering through a microscope at living cells before and after this voracious virus had its way with them. The HIV-afflicted cells, tiny as they are, look palpably grotesque — misshapen, discolored, splattered bubbles of biological havoc.

My host at the lab was its director of 13 years, Dr. Jerome Groopman, the Harvard Medical School professor who last week published a report on AIDS in The New Republic concluding that the question of a cure is now a matter of "'when' rather than 'if.'" I had come to ask the inevitable follow-up questions: When is "when"? How much hope should we really have?

"Science is full of humbling experiences," he said, tempering his optimism and avoiding the word "cure." But, citing the current "fast and furious" explosion in AIDS research and the even more promising second-generation drugs on the way, he speculated that AIDS could be a treatable disease like hypertension or diabetes, allowing a "normal life" for most, if not all, patients, within "five to 10 years."

In the meantime, there must be a cap on hope. Although Dr. Groopman says that "time is of the essence" in treating the HIV-positive now, he is frustrated by a deficient health care system that cannot move remotely "as quickly as the science is moving."

Many of the infected are among the 40 million Americans without health insurance. Dr. Groopman, whose maternal ancestors were mostly wiped out at Auschwitz, wonders aloud if overtaxed public health programs might soon reach a crossroads dilemma in deciding who gets the new AIDS medicine and who does not.

No less worrisome is the discipline required by those who do gain access to the new drugs. Dr. Groopman already finds some patients skipping some of the rigidly timed doses, with devastating consequences.

Worse, talk of a cure promises to increase the AIDS caseload as more Americans relax their already spotty practice of safe sex. Dr. Groopman cites not only the young and gay but also women patients — "suburban women, not hookers or drug users" — who tell of having met the wrong man at Club Med or of an affair with a Wall Street broker who uses cocaine.

One of his patients is a friend of mine whose robust health, like David Brudnoy's, is a miracle to behold. But it is hard to shut out the thought of those who aren't so lucky — the unreachable poor, the untreatable, the dying.

Having spent 16 of his 43 years treating "literally thousands" of AIDS patients, Dr. Groopman wrestles constantly with the enormity of the epidemic. "It's completely daunting," he said, then cited the line in the Talmud that keeps him focused on the patient before him: "He who saves a single life, it is as if he saved the world."

The New York Times.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Crete Blockade

PARIS — The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs: "It is stated in diplomatic quarters here that the Powers, with the exception of England, are preparing to blockade Crete. Negotiations are still going on with Greece with a view to preventing the exportation of arms and ammunition to Crete. Unless satisfactory guarantees from Greece are obtained the blockade may take place any day."

1921: Indian Survey

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — The American Indians are not decreasing in numbers, according to Dr. Elmer E. Higley, who was recently superintendent of Indian work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. "There are more than one-third of a million Indians in the U. S.," he said. A recent survey "shows that not only the full-blooded Indians are increasing, but also the mixed bloods, with better homes, medical attention ... and the missionaries talking the gospel of soap, sanitation and salvation, the increase ... will continue."

1946: SS Defended

NUREMBERG — A witness for the defense of the SS, Friedrich von Eberstein, told the Nuremberg War Crimes tribunal today [Aug. 3] that he had visited the Dachau concentration camp. "When I visited the camp ... my impression was that the inmates were normally fed," he said. Himself a member of the SS, von Eberstein declared that the Nazi organization knew nothing of plans for a war of aggression, did everything possible to stop excesses against Jews and did not establish concentration camps, which he said "were established by the state."

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LANGUAGE

The Musings of a Showoff With Words

By Charles Harrington Elster

NEW YORK — He thinks that everything he says is brilliant, that he's always right, and you think: "There must be a name for this guy."

There is. The fellow is a *philodox*, someone in love with his or her own opinions.

The world is teeming with people we can describe but don't know what to call. For example, did you know that a person who detests tobacco smoke is a *misocapnist*, that someone who sees an omen in every event is a *pantomancer*, that someone who claims to prevent or cure baldness is an *alopecist*, and that a person afraid of riding the subway is a *bathysiderodromophobe?* (That redoubtable word is formed from the Greek *bathy*, deep; *sidero*, iron; *dromo*, a course or track; and *-phobe*, one who fears.)

The English language abounds with useful terms for folks of every stripe. There's a word for a devotee of crossword puzzles *(cruciverbalist)*, for a thief who preys on theatergoers *(efter)*, and for someone who picks up stray balls during a tennis match *(nacket)*. There's a word for a person who never laughs *(agelast)* and for a person who mocks God *(theomicrist)*. There's even a word for someone who imitates animals: *theriomime*. And would you believe that a *crawk* is a theriomime who does his thing on the radio?

□

Not surprisingly, there are at least five words for foolish, meddling gossips *(quidnunc, numquid, polypragmon, yenta*, from Yiddish, and *badaud*, from French) and no fewer than 10 words for what the politically correct might call "the calorically challenged": *tenterbelly, gorbelly, gundygut, greedygut, gormandizer, swillbelly, bellygod, pangut(s), porknell*, and, my personal favorite, *fustilugs*.

Our verbivoracious, omniloquent tongue has a term for almost every sort of person imaginable, including someone with a penchant for polysyllabic phrases like "our verbivoracious, omniloquent tongue."

Though I would prefer to be dubbed an *aristophren*, someone of superior intelligence, or a *bel-esprit*, a person of refined intellect and graceful wit, the proper term for me is *lexiphanes*, a showoff with words. This lofty locution hails from the Greek *lexis*, speech, and *phainein*, to show, the source also of *lexiphanicism*, verbal ostentation.

Some of the most interesting, and most obscure, people terms have dialectal or colloquial roots. My favorite is *stalko* (from Anglo-Irish dialect), which the exquisitely genteel Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition, defines as "an impecunious idler posing as a gentleman."

A number of people terms come from professional or technical jargon, like that loudmouthed *crawk* (from 1930s radio slang) and *timbromaniac*, the original name for a stamp collector, which quickly got licked by *philatelist*.

As you might imagine, many people terms are simply nonce words or jocularisms proffered by earlier generations

English abounds with useful terms for folks of every stripe.

of wits and witlings (people who think they're funny but aren't). In 1903, G.B. Shaw proposed *hominist* for someone who advocates equal rights for men; it was an unhappy bedfellow for *feminist*, which appeared about 1894. In his preface to "The Complete Sherlock Holmes" (1930), Christopher Morley minted *infracaninophile* for a champion of the underdog. Ten years later, H.L. Mencken — inspired by the zoological term *ecdysis*, the shedding of a layer of skin — invented *ecdysiast*, a euphemism for stripper. Mencken also came up with *bibliobibuli* for "people who read too much."

Jack Hitt's entertaining collection of neologisms "In a Word" (Dell Laurel, 1992) contains a number of clever people terms: an *eccedentesiast* (coined by Florence King) is a person who fakes a smile; an *autotonsorialist* (coined by Christopher Corbett) is a person who looks as if he cuts his own hair; a *monomath* (coined by L.J. Davis) is someone who knows everything about one thing and nothing about anything else, and a *fashimite* (coined by Michael Lockwood) is a slave to fashion.

Only time can tell if a word will last, like *ecdysiast*, or lapse into obscurity, like *anonymuncule*, a petty anonymous writer, and *criticaster*, a third-rate, mean-spirited, contemptible critic (a word well worth reviving). Meanwhile, to help you stock the shelves in your warehouse of words for hoi polloi, allow me to introduce you to a few more handy terms for familiar folks.

□

Have you ever been the victim of a *macrologist?* That's the infernally dull conversationalist you get stuck with at a party and must evade by deftly passing on to someone else. *Macrologist* is the offspring of *macrology*, which the Century Dictionary defines as "prolonged discourse, with little or nothing to say." The opposite of this dullard is the *deipnosophist*, an adept dinner conversationalist.

Have you been searching for the counterpart to *misogynist?* It's time to meet *misandrist*, the man-hater (not to be confused with *misanthrope*, one who dislikes all people).

Do you know anyone obsessed with making money by hook or by crook? That do-or-die dollar-chaser is a *quomodocunquizer* (from the Latin *quomodocunque*, "in whatever way").

Know a compulsive consumer, a shop-till-you-dropper? That poor spent soul is an *oniomaniac*.

Does your neighbor have an annoying habit of dropping in uninvited at mealtimes? Call the lip-smacking moocher a *smellfeast* or a *lickdish*.

Have you been to the beach this summer, or at least caught an episode of "Baywatch"? If so, chances are you saw a scantily clad army of *heliolaters*, worshipers of the sun.

I could go on until the sun goes down, but I'm afraid my time is up. (Does that mean I'm a *chronophobe*, one who dreads the passing of time?) I shall leave you with a final word: *ipsedixitist*. Conceived circa 1832 by Jeremy Bentham from the Latin *ipse dixit*, "he himself said it," *ipsedixitist* means a person given to dogmatic assertions.

Now there's a locution any *logogogue* (language dictator) can love.

New York Times Service

Charles Harrington Elster is the author of "There's a Word for It! A Grandiloquent Guide to Life." William Safire is on vacation.

INTERNATIONAL

Washington Targets Bogotá Airlines

Colombia Sees Move as Part of Pressure for Samper's Ouster

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Avianca, the Colombian airline whose owner is among a handful of major business figures who have supported President Ernesto Samper as the United States exerts pressure for his ouster, is facing the possible cancellation of its lucrative service to New York or Miami.

The U.S. Transportation Department has announced plans to cancel the flights of Avianca or Aces, another Colombian airline, to Miami or New York after the Colombian government rejected a request by American Airlines to resume its service from Bogotá to New York, which it stopped in 1993.

"We honor our bilateral agreements, and we expect our aviation partners to do the same," Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña said. "We will make every effort to resolve this dispute through further negotiations but are prepared to impose sanctions if we cannot."

Officially, the U.S. notice is being treated by officials in both countries as a trade issue, unconnected to the threat of economic sanctions that has hovered over Colombia since March 1, when President Bill Clinton decertified Bogatá as a reliable ally in the fight against drug trafficking.

But Eugenio Diaz, a member of the Colombian Senate's communications committee, said, "The prospect of sanctions is a direct consequence of the political situation."

"The U.S. wants to harass the president's main support base, which is Santo Domingo," said Fernando Cepeda, a former interior minister and a columnist for the newspaper El Tiempo, referring to Julio Mario Santo Domingo, Avianca's owner.

Last month, Washington canceled the visa of Mr. Samper, whom State Department officials accuse of accepting more than $6 million from drug traffickers for his 1994 election campaign.

American officials have raised the prospect of further sanctions, most recently after a meeting in Washington with the new Colombian foreign minister, Maria Emma Mejia. The sanctions could include eliminating preferential tariffs on Colombian exports or cutting landing rights at airports in the United States.

In July, Mr. Samper was absolved of the drug-connection charges by the Colombian Congress, which includes more than 20 members who are under investigation for possible connections with drug dealers. Business leaders, the church and the news media long ago called for the president's ouster.

Until recently, Mr. Samper enjoyed the support of Mr. Santo Domingo, Colombia's wealthiest businessman and owner of its largest conglomerate, the Santo Domingo Group.

In addition to Avianca, the Santo Domingo group owns the Caracol radio and television networks, the country's most popular stations, which have been unflagging supporters of the president, and Cromos magazine. It also owns Bavaria, Colombia's most popular beer; a helicopter company; two banks, and many other concerns.

But there have been signs that Mr. Santo Domingo's support may be wavering. Augusto López, the president of Bavaria beer, who acts as Mr. Santo Domingo's spokesman in Colombia, visited Mr. Samper to discuss the deteriorating economic situation. Other Santo Domingo associates have reportedly been in contact with Vice President Humberto de la Calle, who would become president if Mr. Samper resigned.

Mr. Santo Domingo, through his lawyer, Bruce Rubin, declined to say whether he believed that there was any political motive behind Washington's threat to cancel his airline's landing rights in Miami or New York.

The air dispute began with an announcement by American Airlines that it intended to resume daily service between Bogotá and New York, without holding the public hearings required under Colombian law.

After American Airlines' withdrawal from the run three years ago, Continental Airlines stepped in with nonstop service between Bogotá and Newark in 1994.

American argued that under the terms of a treaty dating to 1956, it could resume the flights anytime it chose. Colombia argued that the "equal opportunity" mentioned in the 1956 agreement provided only for an equal number of carriers and flights between the countries.

Alvaro Cala, former director of civil aviation for Colombia and a former president of Avianca, noted that Colombian airlines relied on the routes to the United States for about 25 percent of its revenues, while for U.S. companies the figure was about 1 percent.

U.S.-Mexico Pollution Cleanup Lags

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

TIJUANA, Mexico — In the year and a half since the United States and Mexico agreed to commit $1.5 billion to a special bank created to finance pollution cleanup along the U.S.-Mexican border, the bank has not issued a single loan, according to a U.S. government report to be released later this month.

In addition, the General Accounting Office report said, the bank has set its interest rates so high that the most polluted towns might not be able to afford its loans.

Further, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which has spent $520 million on the border in the last five years, has failed to ensure that the money has financed the best projects, according to the report by the investigative arm of Congress. The protection agency has dedicated millions of dollars to training programs and seminars, while the money could have been better used for actual cleanup projects, the report said.

The report, obtained by The Washington Post, said that despite the hundreds of millions of dollars pumped into anti-pollution projects along the 2,000-mile (3,000-kilometer) border, the pollution has worsened and could cost nearly $8 billion to correct over the next 10 years.

Environmental problems along the border were among the most hotly debated issues during the negotiations that led to the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA. Environmentalists argued that increasing commerce and industry along the frontier would aggravate the already abysmal air- and water-pollution problems.

The U.S. and Mexican governments agreed to create and finance the North American Development Bank in San Antonio, Texas, to provide loans to communities for water-treatment plants and other infrastructure to improve drinking water and waste treatment. The administration also directed the Environmental Protection Agency to concentrate further its cleanup efforts on the border.

"This report confirms much of the initial skepticism about whether NAFTA's side agreements could adequately protect human health and the environment," said Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, a member of the House Commerce Committee who requested the General Accounting Office review.

BOOKS

WORST FEARS

By Fay Weldon. 200 pages. $21. Atlantic Monthly Press.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

JUST because you're paranoid doesn't mean you don't have enemies. Fay Weldon has taken this position and fashioned a long and lucrative career from it. Time and again she's set up a narrative in which a moderately sappy woman inhabits a fool's paradise in Chapter 1, is very rudely introduced to "reality" in Chapter 2, lives through a 200-page hell and then, in the last chapter, exacts rough revenge against all those who have humiliated her.

Who's against these fictional put-upon women? That's the paranoid (but not necessarily inaccurate) part. Of course the women in question have churl-husbands, but if these were one-on-one battles, they'd be comparatively fair fights. In a Fay Weldon novel, it's one woman against her entire world.

Time and again Weldon tries to show that the whole system is rigged to bring down happy, competent, intelligent females — that the happier they are, the crueler will be their comeuppance. This is, on the face of it, a "crazy" philosophical position, but the thousands of women who buy Weldon's books evidently buy into it, and, reading through her novels, you find it hard to escape the fact that — paranoid or not — maybe she's on to something.

In "Worst Fears," Alexandra, a beautiful, successful stage actress, is working in London in a long run of "A Doll's House," while her husband, Ned, a moderately successful theater critic, holds down the fort at their pleasant country home. Then, at 6 A.M. one fateful day, Alexandra receives a phone call from her dear friend Abbie. Ned has died of a heart attack. Alexandra must take a week off to take care of things, to get used to being a widow.

Alexandra is devastated, of course. She and Ned have had an almost perfect life and they have a terrific 3-year-old son. But things seem strange to Alexandra when — dazed with grief — she returns home. Her friends Abbie and Vilna have scoured and scrubbed the house almost beyond recognition. Sheets on the bed have been changed and washed. Someone's been vacuuming under the bed. Why? And why, come to think of it, would Abbie have been around at 6 in the morning to discover Ned? Beyond all that, there's a dumpy, frumpy woman named Jenny who's sobbing and groaning out beyond the kitchen garden, maintaining that she loved Ned and Ned loved her. What the heck is going on?

Alexandra's mother knows — as does everybody else — that Ned was a slime, addicted to having sex with everyone who moved. Not only that, Alexandra's brother-in-law hates her, her mother thinks she's a moron, her au pair has been stealing her blind and her friends are scheming sluts.

How did this happen? Fay Weldon puts it down to envy. She's constructed a heroine who's both beautiful and talented, and she suggests that if there's anyone society hates more than a woman, it's a happy woman. "Worst Fears" goes out to every woman who thinks she's doing all right. Watch your back! And never give an inch. I'd like to think the world isn't like this, but probably I'd be wrong.

Carolyn See reviews books for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

READERS of this column may gain the impression that almost all players are tournament tigers out for blood, but in many places the game is social and played for fun. An example is the Civic Club of Williamstown, Massachusetts. It consists of eight players who meet in each other's homes for an evening of dining, conversation and bridge. No money is involved.

H. William Oliver reports the diagramed deal played recently by the group. North's overcall of two clubs, instead of a takeout double, was unorthodox and perhaps based on a thirst of honors. It worked because it made it harder for the opposition to find their spade fit, in which 10 tricks could have been made, though with difficulty. But West should have bid spades at his second turn. Any successful contract would turn his 60-point part-score into a game.

South might be expected to raise clubs vigorously, even perhaps to game. Five clubs would have had chances, and the bid would have shut out the spade suit, which South should have been eager to do.

As it was, an unexpected three-heart contract was reached, with West surprisingly passive. The opening spade lead was ruffed, and South led a diamond. West won and persevered with a second spade, again ruffed. South collected the next four tricks by crossruffing in diamonds and spades, but when he tried another diamond ruff East was able to overruff.

East led a club. He missed another opportunity to play a trump when he ruffed the third club, and South was able to score the heart king in the dummy at the 12th trick to make his contract.

NORTH
♠ J 8 5 4
♡ K 6 4 3
◇ 5
♣ A K Q 10

WEST (D)
♠ A K 10 3
♡ A 8
◇ A J 8 6 2
♣ 7 4

EAST
♠ Q 9 7 6 2
♡ J 10 7
◇ K 10 7
♣ 8 2

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ Q 9 5 2
◇ Q 9 4 3
♣ J 9 6 5 3

Neither side was vulnerable. East, West have a part-score of 60.

West	North	East	South
1 ◇	2 ♣	2 ◇	2 ♡
3 ◇	3 ♡	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade king.

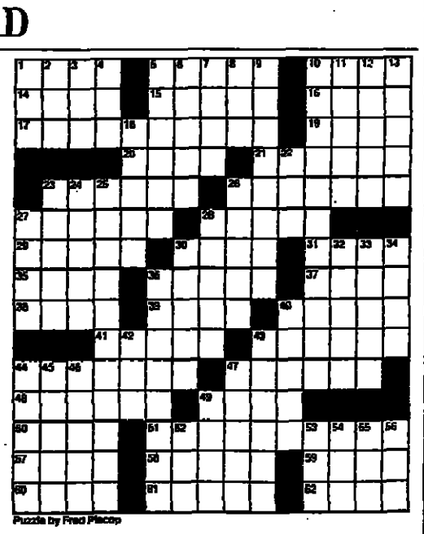
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Give a Bronx cheer to
5 Camel features
10 Dog's annoyance
14 Region
15 W.W. II plane — Gay
16 Melon throwaway
17 Party munchies e.g.
19 Within: Prefix
20 Comic book heroes
21 "Return to —"
23 Smart, as students
26 Waterfall
27 Submarine detection systems
28 Big name in copiers
29 "— luck!"
30 Army vehicle
31 Brothers
35 "I'd hate to break up —"
36 Ram, astrologically
37 Rolling in money
38 Like most postage stamps: Abbr
39 Female sweetheart
40 Spotted horse
41 Politico North
43 Teeter-totter
44 Fix indelibly
47 Equilibria
48 Evolution theorist Charles
49 Leopold and — (1920's murder case)
50 Bright thought
51 How a surprise might catch you
57 Stadium level
58 Utah's — Mountains
59 De — (opulent): Fr.
60 Hourglass fill
61 Japanese camera
62 Nerve cell part

DOWN

1 Brit. W.W. II fliers
2 Mr. Onassis
3 Buddhist sect
4 Zig's opposite
5 Greek messenger of the gods
6 Starved
7 Apollo 11's goal
8 Arafat's org.
9 Inept soldiers
10 Burger side order
11 Figure skater Fratianne
12 Open— (unrestricted)
13 Revere
18 Newsboy's cry
22 "— Beso" (1982 song)
23 Christmas bird
24 The "T" in ICBM
25 VCR button
26 Movie theaters
27 Personal affront
28 Hoist
30 Choo-choo
32 Get the suds out
33 Play the role of
34 Third place at the race track
36 Jokingly
40 Singer Bryson
42 My — Vietnam
43 Edberg of tennis
44 Prepares for publication
45 Gymnast Comaneci
46 Golf hole's locale
47 — voce
49 Thin
52 52, to Flavius
53 Rock— (jukebox brand)
54 Oft-rented outfit
55 Outside: Prefix
56 Cub Scout group



Puzzle by Fred Piscop

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 2

T	A	N	T	A	M	O	U	N	T		P	I	T	T
R	E	A	R	W	I	N	D	O	W		A	L	D	E
I	N	T	E	R	S	T	A	T	E		T	Y	R	E
M	E	A	N	Y		L	E	E	J	E	A	N	S	
S	A	L	T		H	O	L	S	T	E	R			
	S	E	E	R	E	D		E	N	N	E	A	D	
			A	X	E	L		R	M	A	A	S	E	
M	A	S	E	R		S	A	D		A	L	T	A	R
U	S	M	A	I	L		M	I	M	I				
S	P	A	R	T	A			C	A	R	D	I	A	
		N	A	T	T	I	E	R		E	N	D	O	
I	L	L	I	N	O	I	S			A	M	A	H	L
Z	I	O	N		S	T	E	V	E	D	O	R	E	D
O	L	E	G		C	A	R	I	C	A	T	U	R	E
D	I	S	S		A	N	E	M	O	M	E	T	E	R

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INTERNATIONAL

Fearing Attack Is 'Imminent,' U.S. on Alert in Saudi Arabia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia have been on the highest state of alert since a deadly truck bombing in June, and commanders have been told to prepare for an "imminent" attack, a U.S. military spokesman said Sunday.

Although American forces have received "no direct threat" against a specific target, a pool of intelligence suggests there will be another attack, Major Jim Stratford said.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Saturday that Washington had put its forces in Saudi Arabia on the highest state of alert and instructed commanders to prepare for an "imminent" attack.

French and British troops stationed near the U.S. forces also are operating on high alert, the French Defense Ministry said Sunday.

Mr. Perry said there was "a flood of intelligence, not one of which is clearly indicative of a specific attack at a specific place, but that in the aggregate has caused us to raise our threat level in Saudi Arabia to the highest possible threat level. That threat level translates to an attack is imminent."

Iran, meanwhile, warned the United States not to accuse it of sponsoring terrorism if it could not produce evidence.

Mr. Perry spoke last week of an "international connection" — possibly involving Iran — in the June 25 bombing that killed 19 U.S. airmen.

Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's foreign minister, sent a letter to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali accusing Washington of "looking for an excuse for adventurism against and confrontation with Iran."

"We call on the UN to act immediately to prevent such threats, notably bold proposals for military action against Iran, which will have dangerous consequences," he said, according to the official press agency, IRNA.

Mr. Perry charged last week that Iran was "certainly the leading candidate for international terrorism directed against the United States."

The English-language daily Iran News said Iran had been "the target of fabricated allegations and intimidation" since its 1979 Islamic revolution.

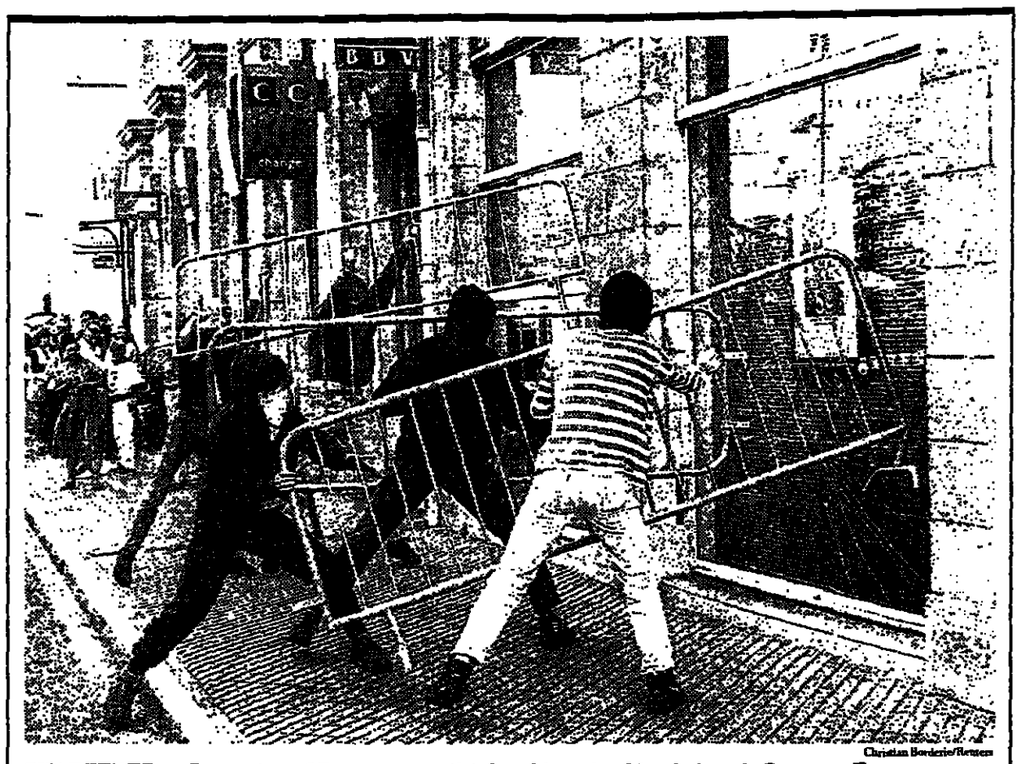
"We are asking the U.S. to shut up because enough is enough," the newspaper said in an editorial.

Mr. Perry said he would not draw a conclusion on whether Iran supported the June 25 bombing until he saw the results of Saudi Arabia's investigation.

He said the United States would take strong action against any country proved to be involved.

Mr. Perry declined to describe exactly what that action might be, but he acknowledged that the issue was "discussed in general terms" with his counterparts from Britain and France.

Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House of Representatives, said that if the Iranian government refused to close alleged terrorist camps "there are a number of military means capable of closing them down." *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*



Christian Bonderie/Reuters

SHATTERED — Supporters of Basque separatists breaking a bank's windows in Bayonne, France.

Son Succeeds Aidid as Faction Leader

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — A son of the Somali faction leader Mohammed Farrah Aidid was named Sunday to replace his father as Mogadishu, the capital, remained quiet in the wake of General Aidid's death late last week.

Hussein Mohammed Aidid, a former U.S. Marine who landed with troops in December 1992 when the United States intervened during the East African country's catastrophic famine, pledged to follow the policies of his late father.

General Aidid had repeatedly rejected attempts by other faction leaders to begin peace negotiations to end the five-year civil war that, along with the now-eased famine, has taken more than 350,000 lives.

Mogadishu, center of the war's most violent fighting, has been quiet since General Aidid's death late Thursday from wounds suffered on July 24. Since General Aidid's death, two of his primary rivals, Mohammed Ali Mahdi and Osman Hassan Ato, have called for a cease-fire.

Some foreign diplomats suggested that General Aidid's death could open the door to peace in this country of 8 million. But the leadership council of his Hawiye clan alliance signaled otherwise Sunday, saying that Hussein Aidid would be responsible to continuing to try to subdue rival factions.

[Fighting flared Sunday in Hoddur, about 350 kilometers (200 miles) northwest of Mogadishu, Reuters reported. The Rahanwein clan said it had recaptured Hoddur after a battle with militiamen from General Aidid's faction, but others said that General Aidid's men had abandoned the town.]

Hussein Aidid, a former resident of the Los Angeles area, served for two weeks with the Marines in Somalia during their efforts to help relieve the country's starvation, which was caused largely by his father's devastation of the country's prime food-producing areas and his blockage of relief food to needy regions.

He returned to the United States before his father became the object of a manhunt prompted when his militias shot down two helicopters and killed 18 U.S. soldiers in October 1993.

Hussein Aidid returned to Somalia last August to be married in southern Mogadishu, the area controlled by his father. It is unclear whether he retains an American passport.

Hussein Aidid's selection was no surprise, although some leaders of his clan had criticized his involvement with the United States, and others questioned whether he was too young to succeed his father. He is in his early 30s.

It was unclear whether the younger Aidid would proclaim himself president of Somalia, as his father did 14 months ago. The elder Aidid's declaration, however, brought no support in Somalia beyond southern Mogadishu and only Libya and the Sudan recognized his government.

General Aidid had been invited to take part in peace negotiations, but the general refused to attend until other faction leaders had recognized him as president.

The leadership council that chose Hussein Aidid lashed out at "foreign government and international agencies" as the source of Somalia's problems, while at the same time welcoming the return of foreign governments and relief agencies, wire services reported.

Hamas Urges Uprising Against Arafat Regime

Leaflets Say It Collaborates With Israel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Leaflets with the imprint of the militant Islamic group Hamas are calling for an uprising against the Palestinian Authority headed by Yasser Arafat, accusing it of collaborating with Israel.

The leaflets, distributed during the weekend, urged Palestinians to start another "intifada," or uprising, against Mr. Arafat, similar to the one against Ismeli occupation that lasted seven years, beginning in December 1987.

The head of Palestinian intelligence in the West Bank and Gaza said leaders of Hamas and groups allied with it had sent these and other leaflets from abroad calling for riots against Mr. Arafat's rule.

"We have put our hands on messages from abroad instructing people inside the territories to stage riots and also some leaflets calling on people to take action against the Palestinian Authority," said the intelligence chief, Amin Hindi.

Hamas leaders in the Gaza Strip and West Bank who declined to be identified were quick to distance themselves from the statement, saying they could not be sure of its origin.

A leaflet faxed to international news agencies said: "To respond to the crime of the Authority in Tulkarm, our people should rise up against this collaborating Authority."

In the West Bank town of Tulkarm on Friday, Palestinian police killed a demonstrator, Ibrahim Hadaydeh, 44, when 2,000 protesters stormed a jail demanding the release of inmates who were conducting a hunger strike, witnesses said.

Residents said Palestinian police shot Mr. Hadaydeh, but the Palestinian news agency WAFA quoted an official source as accusing Hamas of instigating the prison riot and saying that Hamas gunmen killed the man by opening fire on the crowd.

In a move toward stemming the anger in Tulkarm, Mr. Arafat released 23 Hamas prisoners Sunday and declared Mr. Hadaydeh a martyr, making his family eligible for financial help from the authorities.

The Palestinian police have detained around 200 people since the Tulkarm riot, a police source said.

The Hamas leaflet said: "Arafat's Authority has tried — through repression of freedom, assassination, arrest campaigns and choking free opinion — to force us to accept weak agreements that are broken by the Zionists every day."

Hamas had adopted a conciliatory tone in recent months, hoping to persuade the Palestine Liberation Organization to release hundreds of its activists arrested since a Hamas suicide bombing spree that killed 59 people in Israel in February and March.

The leaflet said: "Hamas, which has refused to be dragged into in-fighting despite all the provocations, sees the Tulkarm and Nablus incidents as the beginning of a popular intifada against an authority which has sold itself to the occupier."

On Saturday, three PLO police officers were convicted of torturing to death Mahmoud Jumayal, 26, in a Nablus jail. His death on Wednesday raised tensions between Palestinians and Mr. Arafat's authority, which was installed in 1994 under a deal with Israel.

A senior Israeli military official raised fears of an explosion of violence in the West Bank because of the Hamas call for an uprising against Mr. Arafat.

"The organized chaos of Yasser Arafat is preferable to total anarchy, which could well impose itself," the official said on an Israeli army radio station.

In the leaflet, Hamas demanded release of its prisoners, the dissolution of the Palestinian security forces and the public trials of security officials for "crimes against our people."

A Hamas official in Gaza, who asked not to be named, said: "Any comment on this leaflet will make it seem like Hamas is witnessing a split, but we don't even know if it is authentic."

A Hamas official in Nablus said: "There is no talk about an intifada between Hamas and the authority."

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel, meanwhile, ordered the closing of the Jerusalem office of a Palestinian legislator for operating in violation of the Israel-PLO peace agreements.

The police handed a warning to the legislator, Hatem Abdel Kader, that if he failed to comply with an order to close within 24 hours, the office in the Beit Hanina district would be shut by force.

Mr. Kader, a member of the elected Palestinian legislative council, said the office in his home was not part of Mr. Arafat's government.

"This is an illegal decision," he said. "I am not part of the Palestinian Authority. This is not the office of a minister or deputy minister. It's my house. I have lived here many years."

Israel sees Palestinian offices in Jerusalem as symbols of the Palestinians' desire to make east Jerusalem — home to about 155,000 Arabs and captured by Israel in 1967 — as the capital of a Palestinian state.

Mr. Netanyahu, reaffirming that Jerusalem would never be divided again, said Sunday that the Palestinians had violated a pledge not to open government offices in the disputed city. *(Reuters, AFP, AP)*

DOLE: *Congressional Allies Are Running Off on Their Own*

Continued from Page 1

bers of Congress to the speaker. "And now we've got Dole on top of that. One recourse is to go independent."

"If Dole wins, we'll probably gain 30 seats," he added, "but we're not banking on that right now. If Dole loses by 10 or more, then the whole thing is up in the air because there's only so much an individual member can do to overcome what would be a national tide."

These moves by candidates to separate themselves from the presidential ticket reflect the continuing reversal of a long-standing pattern in Republican politics. For years, congressional candidates turned to the standard bearer to help them win. That changed in 1992, when many Republican candidates snubbed President George Bush at public appearances as he slid behind Mr. Clinton in the polls.

But when Ronald Reagan headed the ticket, the party's candidates went all out to link themselves to him. If Mr. Reagan was reluctant to campaign on their behalf, as he often was, candidates would display his photographs at their rallies.

This year, several contenders said they were coming up with their own advertisements rather than feature Mr. Dole in them, or adopt his campaign slogans. Recently, after months of running commercials that featured Mr. Dole, Republicans unveiled a new advertising campaign that promotes the records of vulnerable House members.

Representative David Funderburk of North Carolina, for example, said his campaign would run a biographical advertisement featuring not Mr. Dole but Mr. Reagan, who appointed Mr. Funderburk as ambassador to Romania, and Jesse Helms, the state's senior senator.

But Mr. Funderburk offered something of a defense of the Kansan: "No matter what," he said, "it's still better to be aligned with Bob Dole than Bill Clinton in North Carolina."

But for now, House candidates are easily edging Mr. Dole out in the polls. If the election for the House were held today, 44 percent of registered voters nationwide say they would vote for the Democratic candidate in their district and 41 percent for the Republican contender, according to a New York Times/CBS News Poll conducted from July 11 to 13. But in that same poll, Mr. Clinton led Mr. Dole, 54 percent to 34 percent. The margin of sampling error in the poll of 743 registered voters was plus or minus 4 percentage points.

Congressional Republicans are concerned not only about Mr. Dole's lagging poll numbers, but also by the fact that he has proposed few initiatives that could frame their own campaigns.

JEWS: *Anxiety in Argentina*

Continued from Page 1

The effect of all this has been both profound and divisive. Some prominent rabbis, Rabbi Goldman among them, recently questioned the passive diplomacy that has guided Jewish leaders for several decades and used the Barra case to demand a more aggressive posture.

Moreover, for Jewish leaders, the silence that has greeted these recent incidents has been as troubling as the episodes themselves. In the case of Mr. Barra, there was no complaint about his membership in the fascist group from the Roman Catholic Church, labor unions nor any member of the two principal political parties.

"This worried me," said Sergio Widder, the representative of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Buenos Aires. "I was born here. I live here. I have my roots here. And I ask myself, 'Is it the Jewish community that has to declare itself, or is it a concern for democratic institutions?' "

CONGRESS: *Republican Firebrands Learn to Live With Clinton*

Continued from Page 1

Someone asked what it would take for the Republicans to win the House. The conclusion was that the Democrats would have to mess up totally and fail to pass major legislation. Mr. Gingrich helped the Democrats fail that year, but their own mistakes were decisive.

That conversation was recalled one day this spring when the pollsters assembled again. One pollster, Bill McInturff, remembered saying that Republicans were in danger of repeating the Democrats' mistake.

There was general agreement that merely attacking the president and Senate Democrats for blocking action was not proving sufficient to retain control of the House and that some bills had to become laws to show that Republicans had changed Congress.

Plainly, the welfare bill was their primary goal, in large part because it was the most sweeping promise in the Contract With America, which House Republicans ran on in 1994.

But its roots are much deeper. For three decades the vision that the conservative movement has had of welfare reform — specifically, to get recipients to work and limit the time during which they can receive benefits — has been an article of faith, more durable than tax cuts or increases in defense spending.

Early last month, Republicans decided to split welfare off from Medicaid changes that Mr. Clinton had threatened to veto. They expected that Mr. Clinton's 1992 campaign promise to "change welfare as we know it," plus the influence of his pollster, Dick Morris, would make him likely to sign a welfare bill on its own.

Republican freshmen were quick to exploit his decision to sign the bill. On Thursday, Representative Dick Chrysler of Michigan said, "It is because of the freshmen that we have kept people's knees and backs strong."

The welfare bill is plainly the creation of congressional Republicans, and it is easy for them to run on. But some of the other accomplishments have less obvious GOP credentials — the minimum wage increase, for example, was in effect forced down their throats.



Hawaluk Levison/Reuters

Yigal Amir's father, Shlomo, saying his son's fate was "in God's hands."

Rabin's Assassin Loses Appeal

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israel's Supreme Court on Sunday upheld the conviction of a 26-year-old former law student who was sentenced to life in prison for the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Judge Eliezer Goldberg read out the decision for the three-judge panel of the high court, saying the bullets that killed Mr. Rabin came from the gun of Yigal Amir, and there was no doubt he committed the murder.

"In a criminal trial you need reasonable doubt" to overturn a verdict, he said. "Doubt does not exist in this case."

Mr. Amir, in the 12th day of a hunger strike to protest his prison conditions, did not go to Jerusalem from hisBeersheba cell. It was the first time he has missed a court appearance.

Wednesday

STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

Reviews from the world's most famous stages appear in the Stage/Entertainment pages – from London and New York theater to opera to symphony concerts conducted by renowned artists. Along with book and movie reviews, this section provides information on current entertainment options all over the world.

Every Wednesday in the International Herald Tribune.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

OFFICES: *Companies Shrinking Their Work Space Put the Market in a Tight Spot*

Continued from Page 1

part the over-supply of space and in turn, the scale of over-building that preceded the bust. However, it also stems from distressing new wrinkles in markets across the globe.

One of the most worrisome is the growing conviction among corporate executives that the surest path to prosperity involves cutting back staff as well as space requirements. "Our economists say that we are in good shape," said Maria Sicola, head of research for Cushman & Wakefield, real estate agents in New York, as she ticked off factors ranging from high productivity to low unemployment. "The problem is that industry does not want to believe it."

As a result, companies are doing more with less space. The old rule that an office should have 250 square feet per worker has gone by the boards, from America to Australia, and in cost-conscious governments as well as corporations.

Advances in technology have further eroded demand for office space. Analysts point to the fast-growing phenomenon of telecommuting, or working at home.

While such factors carry significant threats for the property recovery, many analysts said its biggest problem was that in most of the industrial world the pace of the economic recovery has been below par.

"The economy itself is having a very slow, U-shaped recovery, so it has taken a very long time for the office market to pick up," said David Rees, director of research at property agents Knight Frank in Sydney, where property bottomed out in 1992 and has bumped along the bottom since.

In Britain, the picture and the timing are similar. "There was hope of a strong bounce back in the market, but it has never amounted to much," said David Callender, chief economist at the Investment Property Databank Ltd. in London. "It would take two or three years of above-average economic growth to get rents growing above the rate of inflation." Few believe such growth to lie in the cards.

In Continental Europe, the situation looks better, but only because the cycle has lagged that of the Anglo-Saxon countries, which were first into recession and first out.

In Paris, the office market hit bottom only in the first half of this year. Berlin, meanwhile, ranks as the only major European city where office prices are still falling, which analysts attributed to delays in moving the German capital from Bonn to Berlin, as well as to huge over-building.

Over-building has also proven to be the bane of many developing markets. Analysts said that Kuala Lumpur, soon to boast the tallest office building in the world, partly as a result of the completion of the twin Petronas towers, would face several years of a glutted property market.

"The focus of growth globally has been on the Asia-Pacific region and the growth in real estate here has been a logical by-product of that strong growth," said Pamela Tam, head of research for Richard Ellis Inc., property advisers in Hong Kong. "These are highly speculative markets not investment markets."

Analysts also predicted tough times ahead for Beijing and Shanghai.

Steve Kidd, research manager for Vigers property consultants in Hong Kong, predicted that construction would slow in those cities but that it would take three years for demand to begin to catch up with supply. In the meantime, he said that price declines which began last year would continue.

Meanwhile, in what may be the hottest construction market in the world, the stock of prime new office space in Ho Chi Minh City is expected to reach 110,000 square meters by the end of this year. That will mark an expansion of 450 percent in just one year.

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS / FINANCE

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1996

CYBERSCAPE

Big Brothers Abound In Virtual New World

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Unregulated and unpoliced, the Internet resembles a Wild West frontier town without a sheriff.

Con artists have turned to the Internet, on-line services and electronic bulletin boards to promote bogus stock offerings and other dubious investment opportunities such as gold mining, gemstones and ostrich farming. The Internet also lends itself to marketing scams known as pyramid schemes, in which a few participants get rich and the vast majority get burned. Although many ordinary people may surf the World Wide Web in the belief that their actions are private and anonymous, they are in fact frighteningly vulnerable to various kinds of electronic snooping. To instruct the unwary, the Center for Democracy and Technology in Washington (www.cdt.org) has a demonstration of what the average Internet site can collect about you.

Many Web surfers are frighteningly vulnerable to all kinds of snooping.

It can discover your name, E-mail address, location, the kind of computer and browser you are using and other sites you have visited — and much more detailed information besides.

"Although it may not seem like it, someone is following you through cyberspace," the center says.

"Every time you retrieve a file, view an image, send an E-mail message or jump to a new web site, a record is created somewhere on the Net."

For example, if you often consulted files containing the word "tobacco," an insurance company could use this information to increase your premiums as a suspected smoker.

This kind of snooping does not affect users of the big on-line services such as CompuServe, America Online and Prodigy, because they use a process called dynamic addressing, which assigns a new identity for each foray onto the Web.

To try to protect Internet users from thieves and unscrupulous marketing people, one organization has set up an electronic "precinct house" called CyberCop at www.ucan.org. UCAN, which stands for Utility Consumers Action Network, was formed in 1983 to protect consumers of San Diego Gas & Electricity Co. against rate increases. It has since become a broad-based consumer organization.

The precinct house bills itself as the place for consumers to

See NET, Page 11

AT&T Takes It Slowly in Europe

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When Merrill Tutton arrived here, one of his first purchases was an antique 6-foot-tall (1.83 meters) pond-racing sloop that dominates his office overlooking St. James's Square.

Now, three years and nearly £1 billion ($1.5 billion) in investments later, critics say that AT&T (UK) Ltd., the company Mr. Tutton runs, has moved ahead about as quickly as his sloop. In the process the world's second-largest telecommunications company after Japan's NTT Corp. has been thrown on the defensive.

AT&T takes the criticism in stride.

"What some people see as slow is actually the pace we had planned on," Mr. Tutton said. "This is the first time AT&T has ever put its brand name on a telephone company outside the United States, and we want to do it right."

But some say AT&T is barely making itself known anywhere else. Michael Styles, an analyst at Credit Lyonnais Securities, said, "They have a great reputation as all-powerful in the United States, but they have not achieved anything here."

Michael Storey, president of MFS Communications Co., a U.S. telecommunications company that has built its own phone networks in London, Frankfurt and Paris, said, "We rarely see them in the marketplace."

Some have also turned skeptical on AT&T's efforts to break into the Continental European market. Two years after AT&T linked up with Unisource — a pan-European phone division jointly owned by the state telephone companies of the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland — AT&T abruptly changed tack in May.

In the face of slow progress, the five partners agreed on a full-scale merger of their pan-European businesses. The new company, AT&T-Unisource Services, with 5,000 employees and $1 billion in revenue, will be 40 percent owned by AT&T.

The four European partners — Royal PTT Nederland NV, Swiss PTT Telecom, Telia AB of Sweden and Telefónica de España SA — will hold 15 percent each. "We felt we needed to take things a step further," said Francisco Ros, Unisource's Geneva-based chief executive.

In the meantime, other companies are reaping the benefits.

A spokesman for Concert, a two-year-old international joint venture 75 percent owned by British Telecommunications PLC and MCI Communications Corp., said the company would show a profit by late 1997, a year ahead of schedule. In part he credits that performance to weaker-than-ex-

See AT&T, Page 11

France Gives Nod to Michot As New Chief of Aerospatiale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The government said Sunday it had appointed Yves Michot to the board of Aerospatiale, a move that paved the way for his nomination as chairman of the state-controlled aircraft maker at a cabinet meeting scheduled for Wednesday.

Mr. Michot, 54, whose career as a civil servant has included a stint in the state's defense procurement department, is Aerospatiale's executive vice president.

The announcement was published as an official filing in the government's daily register. Traditionally this is how the state identifies people named to head state-owned companies. Government officials were not immediately available for comment on the appointment.

Aerospatiale, the maker of Airbus jets and Eurocopter helicopters, has been without a chairman since Louis Gallois was named head of the French rail service, Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français, last week.

That move filled the vacancy left by the removal of Loïk Le Floch-Prigent, who was jailed pending an investigation into alleged fraud in connection with Bidermann International while he was chairman of the oil company Elf Aquitaine SA.

The change at the top comes at a crucial time for Aerospatiale. The government is merging the company with Dassault Aviation SA, the family-run maker of Rafale and Mirage jets.

The company resulting from the merger would be Europe's second-largest aerospace concern, with have $12 billion in annual sales.

The merger, which has been viewed as a first step toward selling the new entity to the public, is part of an overhaul of the French defense industry begun by President Jacques Chirac in an attempt to trim deficits and make French companies more competitive with competitors such as Boeing Co., McDonnell Douglas Corp. and Lockheed Martin Corp.

The end of the Cold War in 1990 and years of shrinking defense budgets brought on the mergers that created those titans in the United States, but the European aerospace and defense industry is just catching up with those developments.

In his four years as chairman, Mr. Gallois managed to whittle Aerospatiale's debt to just below 10 billion French francs ($2 billion) from 14 billion francs, but that remains a serious debt burden in a fiercely competitive industry.

Mr. Michot, one of five candidates who had been believed to be under consideration, was named in recent French press reports as the most likely candidate to head the merged company on the grounds that he had been instrumental in the success of the Dassault merger negotiations.

The Dassaults originally refused even to talk about giving up majority control of their company.

Mr. Michot had also worked on the state-of-the-art Mirage 2000 fighter jet project with Dassault.

"He's someone who knows the company well," said Denis Branche, an aerospace analyst at Cholet Dupont. "Apparently he played quite a role in the negotiations with Dassault."

The Dassault merger, along with negotiations over a change in the corporate status of Airbus Industrie, are currently the major issues facing Aerospatiale. The Airbus partners last month decided to change Airbus to a limited company from its current partnership status. Aerospatiale is also due to be privatized, probably through an offer of capital rather than a flotation. Mr. Branche said that, because Aerospatiale is state-owned and heavily unionized, the government's choice must have been influenced by labor.

"The unions would have to like whoever it is," he said.

Union officials so far appear amenable. "He'd be the logical choice," said Norbert Soller, a representative at the Confédération Française du Travail.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

McDonnell Douglas Hopes To Join Takeover Action

Reuters

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — McDonnell Douglas Corp. is eager to make new acquisitions and has no plans to sell its passenger aircraft or defense contracting divisions in spite of the recent consolidation in the industry, its chief executive officer said in an interview published Sunday.

"We are looking for acquisitions," said Harry Stonecipher.

"We are not looking to sell anything. We could do an acquisition of $5 billion or $6 billion."

The American aerospace and defense industry has been consolidating at a rapid clip. Boeing Co. last week agreed to acquire the bulk of Rockwell International Corp.'s aerospace and defense businesses for about $3.2 billion, less than two years after Lockheed Corp. agreed to merge with Martin Marietta Corp. to become the largest U.S. defense contractor and Northrop Corp. merged with Grumman Corp.

McDonnell Douglas has been one of the few companies not to join the fray as a seller, buyer or merger partner.

The industry has been under growing financial pressure as the number of defense contracts has shrunk, forcing most companies to either get bigger or get out, Mr. Stonecipher said.

McDonnell Douglas is interested in acquiring sophisticated communications equipment, avionics and missiles. The company has a small presence in each of those markets.

"People say, 'You are small in helicopters, small in missiles. Why don't you sell them?' But those businesses are very profitable," he said.

McDonnell Douglas has used its surplus cash to buy back 22 million shares out of a planned 36 million-share buyback and has predicted record third- and fourth-quarter profits.

The company had a total backlog of $22.6 billion on June 30 and recently signed a deal with the U.S. Air Force to upgrade the T-38 trainer jet. Its executives have downplayed the impact of the current strike by 6,700 machinists in St. Louis, saying the company has maintained production with white-collar employees and temporary workers.

U.K. Utility Buys in Australia

Reuters

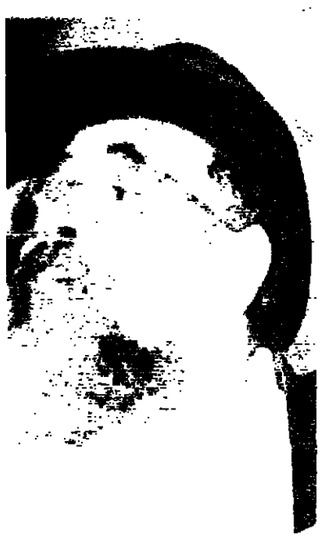
MELBOURNE — A consortium led by National Power PLC of Britain will buy a coal-fired power station and a coal-products company for 2.35 billion Australian dollars ($1.81 billion) from Victoria state, an official of the state said Sunday.

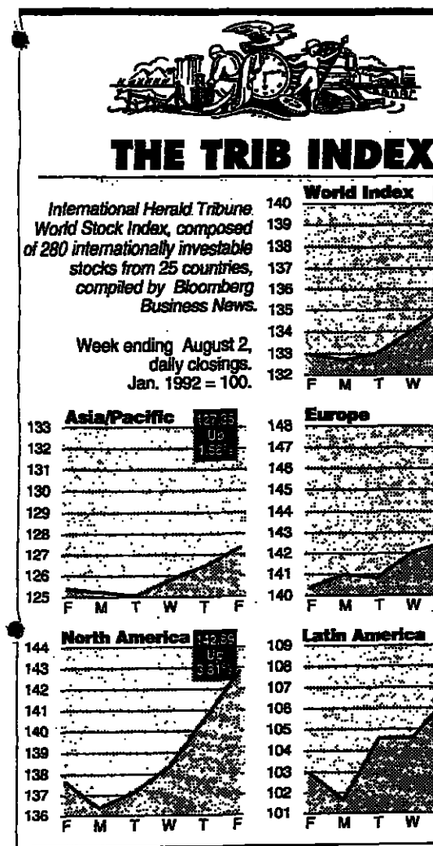
The sale would bring total proceeds from the state's electricity privatization program to more than 13.6 billion dollars and would be National Power's first investment in Australia, said Alan Stockdale, Victoria's treasurer.

National Power has a 52 percent stake in the consortium. Other partners are Destec Energy Inc. and PacifiCorp, both of the United States, each with about 20 percent stakes; Commonwealth Financial Services, with 6.1 percent, and Commonwealth Bank of Australia, with 2 percent.

The sale also included a brown-coal mine and Energy Brix Australia Corp., which makes brown-coal products.

Max Herbert, Asia-Pacific director for National Power, said the 30-year-old 1,600 megawatt Hazelwood coal-fired power station east of Melbourne had an operating life of 30 more years.





Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	8/2/96 close	7/26/96 close	% change		8/2/96 close	7/26/96 close	% change
Energy	143.86	141.22	+1.87	Capital Goods	146.51	141.02	+3.89
Utilities	130.02	126.14	+3.08	Raw Materials	159.89	156.91	+1.90
Finance	117.95	115.55	+2.08	Consumer Goods	149.04	143.45	+3.90
Services	125.69	121.16	+3.74	Miscellaneous	138.31	135.39	+2.16

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. *For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.*

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates Aug. 2

	$	£	DM	FF	Lire	Dfl	SF	Sfr	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.457	2.255	1.1256	0.3302	0.1072*	—	5.443*	1.3777	1.5512*	1.2855	1.318*
Brussels	38.525	46.99	29.63	8.6725	2.8339*	18.3775	—	35.59	0.3952	22.21	24.35*
Frankfurt	1.48	2.2842	—	0.2944	0.0737*	0.5917	4.0528*	1.2789	1.3937*	1.0346	1.777*
London (a)	1.5486	—	2.2804	7.7496	2.5345	1.895	2.5576	46.972	1.8566	165.86	2.128	194.1488
Madrid	126.145	194.717	85.233	25.096	8.297*	76.005	4.1302	104.589	117.937*	97.395	—
Milan	1,521.25	2,350.08	1,028.45	303.69	—	917.05	49.936	1,343.68	14.222	1,196.65	12.843
New York (b)	—	1.5488	1.476	5.014	1.577.00	1.4548	80.01	1.2888	106.825	1.3249	125.58
Paris	5.1865	7.759	3.396	—	0.3386*	3.8286	0.1648	4.3476	4.6894*	3.6578	3.9835*
Tokyo	107.15	166.03	72.51	21.37	0.706	64.67	3.5189	98.87	—	78.81	0.8617
Toronto	1.3749	2.121	0.9318	0.2743	0.0907*	0.8308	0.0452*	1.2697	1.2871*	—	1.095*
Zurich	1.254	1.9364	0.8548	0.2508	0.0794*	0.7583	3.9569*	—	1.1259*	0.8258	0.9598*
1 ECU	1.2892	0.8328	1.5021	6.4599	1.955.07	2.133	39.3964	1.58	137.483	1.2661	162.175
1 SDR	1.4614	0.947	2.1628	7.3455	2.222.09	2.4254	44.5675	1.7938	156.487	2.887	184.498

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich. Rates in other centers.
*a: To buy one pound b: To buy one dollar. *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9881	Greek drac.	236.28	Mex. peso	7.5625	S. Afr. rand	4.482
Australian $	1.2967	Hong Kong $	7.735	N. Zealand $	1.462	S. Kor. won	813.40
Austrian sch.	10.405	Hung. forint	152.48	Norw. krone	6.282	Swed. krona	6.5916
Brazil real	1.024	Indian rupee	35.57	Phil. peso	26.20	Taiwan $	27.50
Chinese yuan	8.3405	Indo. rupiah	2344.50	Polish zloty	2.71	Thai baht	25.25
Czech koruna	26.44	Irish £	0.6222	Port. escudo	152.14	Turkish lira	83242.5
Danish krone	5.715	Israeli shek.	3.144	Russ ruble	5227.00	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.395	Kuw dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	473.00
Fin. markka	4.4915	Malay. ring.	2.4944	Sing. $	1.4155		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5455	1.5455	1.5455	Japanese yen	107.79	107.32	106.91
Canadian dollar	1.3654	1.3642	1.3632	Swiss franc	1.2160	1.2130	1.2099
Deutsche mark	1.4889	1.4860	1.4830				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Paris Notebook

'Tis a Season for Sun, Sales and High Taxes

International Herald Tribune

In August, when French cities become ghost towns, the upper echelons of government are hard at work pushing through unpopular or controversial reforms and cleaning house.

The idea, which has had mixed success in the past, is to sneak in a tax increase or other measure in the hope that the French people will be too busy to notice when they come back to work in the autumn.

This summer is likely to be no exception to the rule.

But the government of President Jacques Chirac is bracing itself for a difficult autumn, with the effects of record unemployment, unpopular cost cuts and a major restructuring of the defense industry all hitting hard.

Rumors of a cabinet reshuffle, meanwhile, have reached a crescendo. Sources said Prime Minister Alain Juppé, for the second time in a year, is expected to bring some new faces into the government.

Mr. Chirac, who defeated former Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, among others, in the first round of the 1995 presidential election, is said to be pondering replacing some of his cabinet members with Balladur loyalists.

So far, two names have emerged. Charles Pasqua, who was Mr. Balladur's interior minister, could be tapped as defense minister, replacing Charles Millon. The view is that Mr. Pasqua would have an easier time restructuring the French military.

To deal with economic discontent, François Léotard, a former defense minister, is considered likely to replace Finance Minister Jean Arthuis.

Summer Sale, French Style

One summer announcement, which came late last week, was the planned privatization of Thomson SA, an electronics conglomerate. The company is to be put into private hands through a private placement rather than a public sale and with the government retaining a so-called golden share that will allow it to veto bids for large stakes in a defense-electronics subsidiary, Thomson-CSF.

Thomson SA, which is 82 percent owned by the state and 14 percent held by the government phone company France Telecom, owns 56 percent of Thomson-CSF.

Analysts said a potential sticking point was that the government wanted to sell the company, which has debt of 25 billion francs ($5 billion), in one piece, but prospective buyers have only emerged for one or the other of the company's two major components.

Tackling the Banking Sector

The banking sector is also being shaken up. The government announced last week that it would sell a controlling stake in Compagnie Financière de CIC & de l'Union Européenne, which is owned by the state-owned insurer Groupe des Assurances Nationales.

There were also rumors, later denied, that the state would privatize Crédit Lyonnais over the summer.

The government is concerned that the bank will post a loss when it releases its first-half earnings in September, despite a 135 billion-franc bailout plan last year. Analysts say France is one of the most overbanked countries in the world and has some of the slimmest profit margins. Neither sale, they say, is likely to arouse much enthusiasm.

— MAX BERLEY

INFORMATION FOR RHÔNE-POULENC SHAREHOLDERS

First half results 1996

In line with the outlook previously given, Rhône-Poulenc's financial results to the end of June 1996 increased in comparison with the first half of 1995. After a first quarter in decline compared with the previous year, the Group recorded an increase in net income of 39 percent over the same period in 1995.

IMPROVEMENT IN OPERATIONS

Consolidated net sales increased by 0.7 percent on a comparable structure.
Sales in Pharmaceuticals and Animal Health rose 5.6 percent, while sales in Agro increased 5.1 percent, as recently launched new products begin to contribute to sales.
In the Chemical Sector, the slight increase in volumes was not enough to offset the decrease in prices.
Lastly, the business and the earnings of the Fibres and Polymers Sector were strongly affected by the very unfavorable market conditions in polyester, particularly in Brazil.
Results linked to operations(1) increased by 5.5 percent, on a comparable structure, due to a noticeable increase in sales in Pharmaceuticals (which began to benefit in the second quarter from synergies linked to the acquisition of Fisons) as well as Animal Health and Agro. The Chemical Sector is showing an improvement in its results (+ 22.4 percent).

INCREASE IN NET INCOME

Net income rose to FRF 1,410 billion, an increase of 9.2 percent over the first half 1995.

HIGHLIGHTS
• Increase in net income for the half year, in line with outlook FRF 1,410 billion (+ 9.2 percent)
• Increase in earnings per share to FRF 4.38 (+ 7.1 percent)
• More than FRF 5 billion in sales of non-strategic assets

Earnings per share also increased to FRF 4.38, against FRF 4.09 in 1995.

CONFIRMATION OF STRATEGIC REFOCUSING

During the first half the Group completed more than FRF 5 billion in sales of non-strategic assets, of which FRF 2 billion will be recorded in the third quarter results.

(1) Rhône-Poulenc's operating income + share of the net earnings of affiliated companies in which the Group has shareholding of between 20 and 50 percent.

RESULTS BY SECTOR
First-half 1996

Sales	FF millions	% 96/95*
Health	19,012	+ 5.6
Agro	6,363	+ 5.1
Chemicals	12,542	– 2.2
Fibers and Polymers	5,767	– 10.4
Others **	(403)	
Total	43,281	+ 0.7
Results ***	**FF millions**	**% 96/95***
Health	2,695	+ 0.0
Agro	1,151	+ 14.5
Chemicals	667	+ 22.4
Fibers and Polymers	126	– 65.1
Others **	(39n)	
Total	4,243	+ 5.5

* on a comparable structure, restated in fin. with the 1996 consolidation entity
** after elimination of inter-sector transactions
*** operating income + equity in net earnings of affiliated companies

For additional information, please contact:
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RHÔNE-POULENC

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Aug. 2

Magellan Again on Roll

Knight-Ridder

NEW YORK — Donald R. Dion Jr., publisher of a newsletter that follows Fidelity mutual funds, said Sunday that the favorite stocks of Bob Stansky, the new manager of Fidelity's Magellan Fund, had shown "amazing" strength recently.

"The returns on Philip Morris and Oracle are staggering considering the overall market environment," said Mr. Dion.

The investment world paid less attention to Mr. Stansky and to Magellan than usual in the weeks before July 23, Mr. Dion said. Investors were preoccupied up to that point with plunging markets, particularly the Nasdaq, whose composite index dropped almost 11.5 percent before stabilizing and recovering some ground by the end of July.

"This rare chance at relative anonymity was exactly what Bob wanted, and he may have been able to more nimbly come into the market and pick up some bargains for the Magellan fund," Mr. Dion said.

"Each of Stansky's final Growth Company top five stocks has outperformed the index on which it trades" since the recent market low, Mr. Dion said. At the same time, the final top five holdings of Jeff Vinik, Mr. Stansky's predecessor, "have been hammered by the market," he said.

Mr. Stansky's top five picks are General Electric Co., Cisco Systems Inc., Philip Morris Cos., Digital Equipment Corp. and Federal National Mortgage Association. Mr. Vinik's top five were Chrysler Corp., General Motors Corp., Caterpillar Inc., Oracle Corp. and CSX Corp.

"Bob is carefully accumulating shares in some of his favorite companies, even during the rocky month of July," Mr. Dion said.

Land Regulations -
gee on Price Plan

هكذا من الأصل

صكوا من الأصل

SHORT COVER

Iran Buys 12 Russian Aircraft

TEHRAN (Bloomberg) — The carrier Mahan Air has signed a contract to buy 12 Tupolev passenger planes from Russia, the official Iranian news agency IRNA said.

IRNA said delivery of the Tupolev-154s and Tupolev-100s would begin in two months.

The agency did not say how much Mahan Air had paid for the aircraft. The Iranian ambassador in Moscow, Mehdi Safari, said in January the total cost of the purchase would be about $700 million.

Iran has expressed dismay at not being able to buy U.S.-made aircraft because of its frosty relations with Washington since its 1979 Islamic Revolution.

Ministers Set to Unveil STET Plan

ROME (Reuters) — Government ministers were expected to meet Tuesday to lay down guidelines for the proposed sell-off of Italy's giant telecommunications group STET, newspapers reported Sunday.

They said the meeting between Prime Minister Romano Prodi and his industry and Treasury ministers was likely to recommend the immediate private sale of at least four subsidiaries of STET, or Società Finanziaria Telefonica, and the flotation of the core group in February or March 1997.

Treasury Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi refused to comment directly on the reports but said he hoped details of the sale could be finalized by Aug. 15.

China to Trim Oil Workers' Ranks

BEIJING (AFP) — More than half of China's 1.5 million onshore oil workers will be transferred to other sectors of the economy by 2000 as part of a reform effort aimed at increasing profits, the China Business Weekly said Sunday.

Like most of China's state sector, the oil industry has long been bogged down by overstaffing and inefficiency, a problem compounded by government efforts to introduce the concepts of quality and profit.

Fearing social unrest, China has been reluctant to allow state enterprises to close, instead trying to soften the blow by encouraging mergers and emphasizing high-technology products.

Heinz Chief Gets 27% Pay Raise

PITTSBURGH (Bloomberg) — Anthony O'Reilly, chairman of H.J. Heinz Co., received a $1.82 million bonus in the year ended May 1 as his total pay rose 27 percent, to $3.10 million.

Heinz, whose earnings rose 12 percent for the year on higher sales and acquisitions, raised his compensation from $2.44 million in the previous year, the company said in its annual proxy statement filed Friday with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Rogers Sells Toronto Sun to Staff

TORONTO (AFP) — Rogers Communications Inc. of Canada said it had reached an agreement in principle for the sale of its interest in Toronto Sun Publishing Inc. to the company's employees.

The announcement, made Friday, involves Rogers's controlling 62.5 percent stake in four Sun magazines in Toronto, Edmonton, Ottawa and Vancouver as well as the daily Financial Post and several weeklies. The deal is valued at 410.8 million Canadian dollars ($298.8 million).

Rogers rejected the only other offer for the properties, made by Quebecor Group.

Singapore Bank Posts Profit Gain

SINGAPORE (Bloomberg) — Development Bank of Singapore Ltd., one of Singapore's four largest banks, said net profit rose 16.5 percent, to 317 million dollars ($223.9 million), in the first six months of 1996.

"All levels of our lending activities, individual banking, domestic corporate banking, international banking, all saw good growth," said Ng Kee Choe, chief operating officer.

Net interest income rose 3.8 percent, to 414.8 million dollars, while loans grew 20.6 percent, to 30.6 million dollars.

Italian Airports Set to Go on Sale

ROME (Reuters) — Aeroporti di Roma will be fully privatized by the end of 1998, with an initial flotation planned for early next year, a senior official at the Italian state holding Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale was quoted Sunday as saying.

IRI has a controlling stake in the company, which manages Rome's Fiumicino and Ciampino airports, after the transfer last year of 56 percent of its stock from the carrier Alitalia to a subsidiary of IRI.

Uneven Economies Create a World of Opportunities

By Michael Brush
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite all the talk about globalization, economies and stock markets throughout the world are typically out of sync, giving internationally minded investors a good reason to be looking around for bargains this summer.

In Europe, the markets in Ireland, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Poland have attractively low price-earnings ratios, said John Mullin, a researcher with Smith Barney's Global Asset Allocation Group. Some of these countries, such as Ireland and Poland, are turning in close to 5 percent annual economic growth as well.

Europe seems like a good investment in other ways. Spurred by globalization and competition, companies there are just now setting out on the cost-cutting that has raised earnings and share prices for American companies.

"I've followed the German market very closely for 10 years, and until last year, I never heard the words 'shareholder value,'" said Leah Zell, a co-manager of Acorn International, a small-capitalization stock fund. Now, she said, that is all she hears.

The Treaty on European Union may help investors too. To comply with the Maastricht Treaty's budget guidelines and for other reasons, Germany, Italy and other countries are selling state companies and partly privatizing public pension plans. To do so, they need to improve their equities markets — and that means stronger shareholder rights.

The Continent's economic trends

INVESTING

are favorable as well, fund managers say.

"Europe is very early in the economic cycle, and valuations are very low," Edith Thouin, director of European Equities for Zurich Kemper Investments in London, said. "It is overweight in our international funds."

Europe is not the only place to find cheap stock markets and economic growth.

"The emerging markets today are growing at least twice the rate for the developed economies, or about 6 percent a year," said Josephine Jimenez, senior portfolio manager of Montgomery Emerging Markets. "We expect that to be the long-term growth rate as well."

In this risky area of international investing, Ms. Jimenez prefers countries that are lifting trade barriers, controlling inflation and the like. Such steps, she says, will put money in consumers' pockets.

What will the consumers be buying? "About half of the 4.5 billion people in the developing countries are under the age of 19," said Ms. Jimenez, whose fund owns stock in about 200 companies in 30 countries. Thus, she said, "certain sectors are bound to grow very quickly, such as housing and consumer goods like home appliances."

Regionally, Ms. Jimenez's fund is heavily invested in Latin America and Europe. She likes Brazil because of its large population, natural resources, steady progress in revamping its economy and the low price-earnings ratio of its stock market. China and Mexico also have cheap stocks and good growth prospects, she said.

Of course, good investments can also be found where the macroeconomic picture is not so sparkling. Britain is not high on Ms. Thouin's list of hot venues, but she does like Dixons Group PLC, the British retailer. One big reason is Dixons' purchase of PC World, the largest seller of personal computers in Britain. Only 10 percent of British households own computers, suggesting significant room for growth.

For investors shopping internationally, which diversified mutual funds look good? One fund recommended by both Thurman Smith, editor of Equity Fund Outlook in Boston, and Ken Gregory, editor of the No Load Fund Analyst in San Francisco, is Janus Overseas.

Started in 1994, the fund gained 15.02 percent this year through the end of July. The fund's manager, Helen Young Hayes, also runs the Janus Worldwide fund, which as of June 30 had a five-year average annual return of 21.13 percent.

Both newsletter editors also like Harbor International Growth, another young fund, which returned 11.79 percent through July.

Thomas Saler, author of "All About Global Investing" (John Wiley & Sons), likes T. Rowe Price International Stock and Vanguard International Growth. Both funds have operating expenses of less than 1.8 percent and have outperformed Morgan Stanley's Europe Australia Far East index during the past 10 years.

For global investors, one convenient way to buy shares from other countries is to use American depository receipts.

These certificates are based on the equities of international companies and trade like stocks in the U.S. market.

Grupo Radio Centro SA, for instance, has a 37 percent share of Mexico City's radio market and carries very little debt. Ms. Zell said she liked the company because insiders owned 40 percent of it.

Its American depositary receipts, which closed Friday at $6.875, are far from their high of about $28 before the Mexican stock-market collapse 20 months ago.

Some analysts also like Gucci Group NV, the Italian luxury-goods producer, which closed Friday at $64.50.

Ms. Hayes expects the company to have annual earnings growth of 25 percent for the next three years, both because its new management team has revitalized the brand and overhauled distribution and because high-end goods tend to be immune to economic cycles.

Gerald Moran, who manages the Scudder Global Discovery fund, expects Gucci's aggressive move into Japan to produce results soon.

Another promising ADR is that of Rentokil Group PLC, the British provider of pest control, landscaping, washroom maintenance and other business services.

Ms. Hayes anticipates 20 percent earnings growth from Rentokil, which recently bought BET, another business-services provider.

Rentokil, which closed Friday at $62.125, should be able to improve BET's margins, Ms. Hayes said.

How Funds React When Bad News Strikes a Stock

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For anyone managing a good deal of money, knowing when to sell an investment is as important as knowing when to buy. In times of crisis, it becomes even more important.

When ValuJet Flight 592 crashed in the Florida Everglades on May 11 killing 110 people, James Oberweis held about 120,000 shares of the airline in his Oberweis Emerging Growth fund, making up about 1 percent of the fund's assets. To decide what to do as an investor, Mr. Oberweis said, he watched for a specific set of signals — including signs that sales or profit would decline in a quarter — and when he got them, he sold.

"It was obvious that was going to happen with ValuJet after the crash," Mr. Oberweis said.

The circumstances are not often so dramatic, but deciding how to react when a crisis strikes a company can be crucial to a mutual fund's performance. A stock may initially plunge on bad news, but will that be the beginning of a long slide or an overreaction that will be reversed?

"You have to ask if the problem suggests that the fundamentals of the company are different today than they were yesterday," said Whitfield Gardner, chairman of Gardner Lewis Asset Management, which runs the Chesapeake Growth Fund. "Is the problem part of the company and the business environment, or is it circumstantial? If it is circumstantial, then typically you maintain your ownership."

To reduce the emotional element, investment managers will often do as Mr. Gardner did and follow a strict set of rules that guide them through crisis management and tell them exactly when to cut back.

Which rules they choose and how they react will depend largely on the types of investors they are. It does not take much to scare an aggressive-growth investor out of a stock. A special-situations investor, on the other hand, will seek companies that are going through controversy as potential value plays.

But a manager who has studied a situation and feels comfortable with a company's underlying health will probably stick with it. After cyanide was discovered in capsules of Tylenol in 1986 and glass turned up in jars of Gerber baby food the same year, for example, Mr. Gardner bought shares in Johnson & Johnson, which makes Tylenol, and Gerber Products Co. "The psychological reaction had a much greater impact than these events ever could have had on their businesses," he said.

Unfortunately, it is not always so easy. More often, when a stock price goes down because of a crisis, it is not clear whether the company was at fault. When the cause of a problem is murky, fund managers often apply this simple principle: When in doubt, boot it out.

"The rule of thumb is to preserve capital," said John Cabell, co-manager of the USAA Aggressive Growth fund, which also had a large ValuJet stake at the time of the crash. "If you think the stock is moving against you, you've got to sell and preserve capital. Rarely have I been disappointed that I have sold."

Part of the reason it is important to leave quickly at the first sign of trouble, Mr. Cabell said, is that often the initial problems are really symptoms of bigger difficulties.

— MICHAEL BRUSH

Volatility in U.S. Deters U.K. Buyers

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Nervous about recent gyrations in the U.S. stock market, investors in unit trusts, the local equivalent of mutual funds, have been turning this summer toward British stocks and bonds.

Redemptions of unit trusts specializing in North American securities came to £114.9 million ($177.2 million) in June, the eighth consecutive month that British retail investors had reduced their North American holdings, the Association of Unit Trusts and Investment Funds reported.

Rob Fisher, marketing manager for Save & Prosper unit trusts, said volatility in U.S. markets sparked a further flight from American funds in July — although that was before last week's surge of 4 percent on the New York Stock Exchange.

NET: *Web Surfers Are at Risk From Numerous Electronic Snoopers*

Continued from Page 9

gripe about bad experiences or report suspicious on-line activity, such as deceptive advertising, get-rich-quick scams, fraud and junk E-mail.

Many of the complaints concern "no-obligation, free-trial" offers by on-line service providers that CyberCop says are misleading.

The offers ask consumers to subscribe and give a credit-card number. If the users forget to cancel their subscriptions at the end of the trial offers, the on-line providers continue to charge a monthly fee to the credit card.

The advice that specialists give to protect yourself against on-line scams is simple but effective:

- Be as wary of get-rich-quick offers on the Internet as you would be anywhere else.
- Never give out credit-card or bank-account numbers or other personal information.
- Always ask for references and for a written confirmation by mail or fax before parting with cash.
- Do not deal with businesses that fail to provide an address or phone number.

The most important advice of all, according to Parrick Crispen, co-author of an Internet guide called Tourbus (www.worldvillage.com/tourbus.htm), is to keep your password absolutely secret. Never write it down. Never include it in an E-mail message. Change it often. Be careful of "shoulder surfers" who may try to peek as you are entering your password.

Internet address: CyberScape@ihr-lib.demon.co.uk

Union Rebuffs Impala

Bloomberg Business News

JOHANNESBURG — Impala Platinum Holdings Ltd. said unions rejected a new wage offer of 8 percent and added that no further talks were scheduled, indicating at least another day of lost production for the platinum miner.

"It seems we're at an unfortunate impasse at this point," said Anne Dunn, a spokeswoman for Impala, which is 46.5 percent owned by Gencor Ltd.

Negotiators for Impala and the National Union of Mineworkers met for nearly 12 hours Friday, after which union officials turned down the company's amended offer, Ms. Dunn said over the weekend.

Impala was not prepared to change its offer again at this point, the spokeswoman said.

AT&T: *American Telephone Giant Is Taking It Slowly in Europe*

Continued from Page 9

pected competition in Europe, where Concert faces AT&T Unisource and Global One, a joint venture of the state phone monopolies of France and Germany. Analysts blamed two factors for AT&T's Continental difficulties.

First, they said, the company's executives have been preoccupied by AT&T's split into three companies and by the recent deregulation of the American phone market that allows local telecommunications companies to compete with long-distance carriers and vice versa.

Second, many say that for all the obvious advantages of combining the skills and market positions of the five Unisource partners, it also creates major headaches.

"The problem with Unisource is that no one has majority control, so it becomes management by committee," said Chris McFadden, an analyst with Merrill Lynch.

Even though the real battle for customers in Europe begins in 1998, when state phone companies will lose their monopolies, decisions have to be made on common technical standards, on pricing and delivery dates, and on committing capital to build new systems.

For Unisource, those decisions are coming slowly. Concert, for instance, announced the creation of the world's largest Internet network early last month. Mr. Ros said he would not have a similar offering available until sometime next year.

Another problem, analysts say, is that Unisource has only begun to face the extent to which it will cannibalize the business of its own partners. In June, for example, AT&T (UK) announced that it had completed a pan-European phone network for American Airlines. Calls that once flowed into reservation centers scattered across Europe are to be automatically routed to a central reservation office in Dublin. As a result, the airline expects to save $20 million over the next decade.

But much of that savings will be taken from local phone companies in Europe — four of which are AT&T's partners. Mr. Ros said such short-term losses by the local companies would only strengthen Unisource's long-term future.

Having started from scratch three years ago, AT&T's British division now boasts hundreds of millions of pounds worth of the world's most modern equipment, and its staff numbers are expected to top 3,000 by year-end.

Aided by aggressive pricing and a service that as of the beginning of this month extends to individual households, company executives report that each month they add 1,500 customers and double the volume of calls on their system.

But such growth figures come on a still tiny base, and time is running out. "AT&T, I believe, has only a narrow window of opportunity here," said David Quinn, the company's marketing director. After a span of about two years, he said its competitors in Britain would have caught up in terms of the quality of service they are offering. Outsiders say some of AT&T's rivals have already caught up.

"I think that AT&T will find the British market quite difficult," said Douglas Wight, an analyst at Salomon Brothers.

BT and Regulators Agree on Price Plan

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC has unexpectedly agreed to accept government regulators' plan for price curbs starting in August 1997.

BT on Saturday also accepted a plan by the British Office of Telecommunications to start ruling on antitrust issues, although the company will seek a court opinion on whether the move is legal.

BT accepted the plan in exchange for less restrictive price curbs. The agency said it would relax price restrictions on BT's regulated services and reduce the number of regulated services, provided that BT agreed to the antitrust powers.

Oftel proposed removing price controls on BT's services to the top-spending 20 percent of its customers and to most businesses, which would give BT a free hand to set prices for its biggest-spending customers for the first time since it was sold to investors in 1984.

Telephone price increases for the lowest-spending 80 percent of BT customers, whose bills are below £70 ($107.80) a month on average, would be limited to 4.5 percentage points below the rate of inflation.

That would mean that if the inflation rate is less than 4.5 percent, BT would have to cut prices. The retail cap would be implemented for four years and reviewed after two.

If BT had refused to accept Oftel's plan, it would have triggered an investigation by the British Monopolies and Mergers Commission, an antitrust body. That process could have taken a year to complete.

LUXOR INVESTMENT COMPANY
Société Anonyme
10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 27.109

NOTICE OF MEETING

As the Extraordinary General Meeting convened on July 29, 1996 could not be validly held, notice is hereby given that a new Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of LUXOR INVESTMENT COMPANY will be held at the registered office at Luxembourg, 10A, Boulevard Royal, on:

August 29, 1996 at 11.00 a.m.,

for the purpose of considering the following Agenda:

To recast the Articles of the Company

The Article 1 will read as follows:
"There is hereby established on a "Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable" (Sicav), governed by the law of 30th March, 1988 regarding collective investment undertakings, under the name of "Luxor Investment Company" (hereinafter called "the Company")."

* * *

The General Meeting shall be regularly constituted and shall validly deliberate on the resolutions if a quorum of shareholders representing one half of the shares outstanding is present or represented. Resolutions must be passed by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the shares present or represented at such meeting.

The shareholders on record on the date of the meeting are entitled to vote or give proxies. Proxies should arrive at the Registered Office of the Company not later than twenty-four hours before the meeting.

The present notice and a form of proxy have been sent to all shareholders on record at July 30, 1996.

In order to attend the meeting, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares not less than five clear days before the date of the meeting at the Registered Office.

By order of the Board of Directors

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Herald Tribune

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

How Will the Market Respond to the Next Jobs Data? Try This Formula

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — No single piece of U.S. economic data seems to affect the stock and bond markets these days as much as the monthly employment report — the latest of which was released Friday and set off a vigorous rally.

Anticipation and speculation in the market about what the numbers will be are enormous. Given all the interest, therefore, it is not surprising that a formula has now appeared from the halls of academia for handicapping the numbers.

Alan B. Krueger of Princeton University, ever the cautious labor economist, stresses that his rules, based on a study of U.S. employment reports going back to 1979, do not always work, particularly in these days of such great skittishness and emotion over the health of the economy.

"There is a lot of unexplained movement in the markets lately that has nothing to do with the news," Mr. Krueger said, acknowledging in effect that no formula, no matter how well founded in scholarship, can take adequate account of uncertainty. That disclaimer aside, Mr. Krueger has found a remarkable correlation over the past 17 years between changes in interest rates and the number of jobs created in a given month.

More specifically, Mr. Krueger's formula focuses on the spread between what Wall Street's forecasters say the new job number will be and what that number actually turns out to be in the Labor Department's announcement on the first Friday morning of each month.

According to Mr. Krueger's method, for every difference of 200,000 jobs between what the forecasters say the number will be and the actual number, the interest rate on the 30-year Treasury bond moves eight basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point — going down when the forecasters overestimate job creation and up when more jobs are created than the forecasters had expected.

Since 1979, the average spread between the actual number and the forecast has been 96,000 jobs, which means that the rate on the 30-year-bond moved up or down by four-one hundredths of a percent, on average. All the movement came on the Fridays of the announcements.

But job creation was not the only factor affecting interest rates. Changes in the average hourly wage for production workers, also part of the Labor Department's employment reports, moved rates as well. For every rise or fall of 6 cents in the hourly wage, the interest rate on the 30-year Treasury bond moved three basis points, Mr. Krueger found.

How well has the formula worked over the past two turbulent months? On July 5, the Labor Department reported 239,000 new payroll jobs for June. The Wall Street forecasters had expected 150,000. The job creation and, by implication, the economy, turned out to be more vigorous by 89,000 jobs than Wall Street had expected, which means the interest rate on the 30-year bond should have risen by four basis points, just on the basis of job creation.

The average hourly wage rose by 9 cents in June, good for nearly five more basis points. Between jobs and wages, the interest rate on the 30-year bond should have moved up by nine basis points, or nearly one-tenth of a percentage point. It actually rose by 25 basis points. What apparently caused the deviation, Mr. Krueger said, was the rise of 9 cents, a record amount for a single month, which drove bond traders to less-than-predictable behavior.

The formula worked a little better last week. Wall Street and the Labor Department were almost in agreement on the number of new jobs created in July, with the forecasters expecting 200,000 and the Labor Department announcing 193,000 — too small a difference, Mr. Krueger said, to move rates. The hourly wage dropped by two cents, just enough to bring down the 30-year bond rate by an almost invisible one basis point.

But after the record wage rise in June, the obvious relief that wages had fallen in July rather than risen worked its own magic on bond trading far beyond Mr. Krueger's rule of thumb. The long-term Treasury bond rate tumbled 11 basis points, to 6.73 percent.

Still, the research by Mr. Krueger — who once was chief economist at the Labor Department himself — has its insights. Shifts in the unemployment rate, for example, have no discernible influence on long-term interest rates, he found. The Labor Department, in subsequent revisions of each month's numbers, moves closer to the original Wall Street forecasts — giving these forecasts a higher status in academia.

But securities markets, for all the talk that they react rationally and consistently to information about the economy, in fact often do not, and then fail to correct the overreaction to the employment numbers in subsequent trading.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Aug. 2. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Australian Dollar					
245	Ford Credit Aus	8⅛	08/22/00	97.8037	8.5600
Austrian Schilling					
223	Austria	5½	07/05/01	99.6000	5.5200
British Pound					
180	Bank Austria	6¾	12/15/98	100.1250	6.7400
208	Alliance Leicest	8¾	12/07/06	99.7500	8.7700
218	JFCME	8¾	12/07/06	100.6250	8.3200
231	Hanson Trust	10	04/18/06	108.0000	9.2600
244	Halifax BS	8¾	07/10/06	101.1250	8.6500
Danish Krone					
13	Denmark	8	11/15/01	107.0500	7.4700
14	Denmark	8	03/15/06	104.4500	7.6600
17	Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.1700	8.3200
35	Denmark	7	12/15/04	99.4900	7.0400
36	Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.3500	5.9200
37	Denmark	8	05/15/03	106.2500	7.5300
38	Denmark	9	11/15/00	110.7900	8.1200
60	Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.7400	6.8100
85	Denmark	7	11/10/24	87.2200	8.0300
98	Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.5000	6.7600
103	Denmark	9	11/15/96	101.4000	8.8800
123	Nykredit	6	10/01/26	81.0000	7.4100
125	Denmark	6	11/15/02	97.5000	6.1500
159	Denmark	6	02/15/99	101.9300	5.8900
166	Denmark	7	11/15/07	96.6000	7.2500
Deutsche Mark					
1	Germany	8¾	08/20/01	114.45	7.6500
2	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	103.3700	6.6500
5	Germany	8	01/21/02	110.8700	7.2200
6	Germany	6½	10/14/05	100.8000	6.4500
7	Germany	5¼	02/21/01	99.8800	5.2600
8	Germany	6	02/16/06	97.2360	6.1700
9	Germany	6¼	04/26/06	98.9943	6.3100
10	Germany	7¾	01/03/05	106.7000	6.9100
11	Germany	6	01/05/06	97.2575	6.1700
12	Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	99.8271	5.1300
15	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	112.0400	7.3600
18	Germany	8½	02/20/01	112.4250	7.5600
19	Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	112.3700	7.4500
20	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	107.5100	6.9800
21	Germany	5⅝	05/15/00	102.8600	5.7100
22	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	89.8150	6.9600
23	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	102.2300	5.6200
24	Germany Tbills	zero	01/17/97	98.6641	2.9500
25	Germany	7½	11/11/04	107.5783	6.9700
26	Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	103.0000	6.4300
27	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	106.0600	6.7200
28	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.7900	5.9000
29	Germany	8	07/22/02	110.8800	7.2200
30	Germany	7	01/13/00	106.6900	6.5600
31	Germany	6½	03/15/00	105.0000	6.1900
32	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	104.4814	6.5800
34	Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	103.0150	6.5500
40	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	109.4800	7.0800
41	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	100.2500	6.2300
42	Germany	6½	07/15/03	102.3100	6.3500
43	Germany	7	12/22/97	104.2800	6.7100
45	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.5100	5.9200
46	Germany	6⅜	05/20/98	104.1000	6.1200
47	Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	107.5425	6.8600
49	Germany	5¼	11/20/97	101.9300	5.1500
51	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	102.5300	6.3400
53	Germany	8¾	07/20/00	112.70	7.7600
54	Treuhand	6⅝	07/01/99	104.6800	6.0900
55	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.2800	5.5700
56	Germany	6¾	01/20/98	103.9250	6.3700
57	Germany	8	09/22/97	104.7780	7.6400
59	Germany	9	10/20/00	113.8733	7.9000
62	Germany	6	09/15/03	99.8800	6.0100
65	Germany	8	03/20/97	102.7900	7.7800
66	Germany	9	01/22/01	114.2950	7.8700
68	Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	104.2700	5.8700
69	Germany	6	06/20/16	89.9367	6.6700
70	Germany	8¼	07/21/97	104.4100	7.9000
71	Germany	7¼	10/20/97	104.1767	6.9600
73	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	99.3020	6.0400
75	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	106.7750	6.5600
76	Germany	6½	04/22/03	103.9600	6.4900
77	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	101.5733	4.9200
79	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	106.2975	6.7000
80	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	106.0400	6.3700
86	Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	102.9500	5.4600
87	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	101.6000	4.9200
88	Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.0700	5.1400
89	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.3200	5.1300
95	Germany	6	02/20/98	103.1700	5.8200
96	Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	104.4167	5.9900
97	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	103.0700	6.5500
107	Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	105.8000	6.5000
110	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.1700	5.5700
112	Germany	8¾	12/20/00	113.6800	7.8100
117	Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	105.4200	6.5100
120	Germany	8¼	01/20/97	102.2360	8.1900
128	Germany	6¾	08/14/98	104.4100	6.1100
133	Germany	6¾	05/02/03	103.2150	6.5400
137	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	103.5100	6.1600
140	Germany	7½	10/20/97	104.4600	7.1800
141	Germany	3.192	09/30/04	99.0300	3.2228
144	Credit Local	5.15	12/04/00	98.3000	5.2400
145	Germany	5¼	02/22/99	102.4675	5.2500
150	Germany	8	05/02/02	110.0500	7.2700
152	Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.4800	6.0400
157	Germany	8½	08/20/96	100.2100	8.4800
160	Germany	8¾	05/22/00	112.5300	7.7800
163	Belgium Tbill	zero	09/19/96	98.9792	7.7800
169	Credit Local	5½	10/18/00	100.0000	5.5000
172	Germany	5¾	05/28/99	103.1500	5.5700
178	Portugal	zero	10/30/96	99.1948	3.1200
181	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	107.1100	6.7700
190	Hypothekbk Ess	5	01/05/00	100.1000	5.0000
192	Germany	8½	08/21/00	111.9425	7.5900
195	Spain	7¼	03/04/03	105.6700	6.8600
211	Credit Foncier	7¼	02/24/03	104.0000	6.9700
220	Sweden	5⅜	07/02/01	99.2900	5.4100
224	Germany	6	03/20/97	101.5800	5.9100
225	Dsl Fin	5¾	06/28/01	98.5110	5.4600
226	Mitsubishi Fin	zero	10/31/96	98.7778	4.9400
227	Poland	6⅛	07/31/01	100.1000	6.1200
228	Germany	6½	01/02/99	104.7420	6.2100
234	KFW	6	02/09/06	96.0600	6.2500
237	Sweden	6½	03/05/08	97.7000	6.6500
240	Germany	7¾	02/21/00	108.8800	7.1200
Dutch Guilder					
4	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.0500	6.0100
39	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	97.9800	6.1200
67	CADES	6⅝	07/29/04	100.6500	6.3300
72	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	107.6000	6.9700
78	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	98.1500	5.8600
81	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.1000	6.6000
83	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	112.6000	7.5500
90	Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	105.4000	6.4000
94	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	114.3000	7.8700
101	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	107.6500	6.9700
105	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	103.2000	6.5400
108	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	103.2000	6.3000
113	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	114.40	7.6500
114	Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	114.1500	7.2300
115	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	113.3500	7.9400
118	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	112½	7.3300
121	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	108.3500	6.9200
122	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	105.1000	6.6600
126	Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	108.0000	6.9400
127	Netherlands	7	05/15/99	106.2000	6.5900
134	Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	115½	7.3600
139	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	110.3500	7.4800
148	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	104.4500	6.2200
156	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	110.1000	7.0400
158	Netherlands	6½	01/15/99	104.8000	6.2000
161	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	113.9500	7.2400
164	Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	108.7000	7.1300
173	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	112¼	7.3500
186	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	106.0000	6.6000
189	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	107.0000	6.7800
ECU					
52	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	101.0960	4.9500
64	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	101.2219	5.9300
82	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	104.3750	7.1900
99	France OAT	7	04/25/06	100.5000	6.9700
100	UK T-note	5	01/26/99	99.9001	5.0100
104	France OAT	6	04/25/04	96.0000	6.2500
129	France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	102.5680	7.0700
130	France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	101.8166	7.3700
135	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	111⅞	8.1600
155	UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.3265	5.2300
177	France OAT	9½	04/25/00	111.9750	8.4800
185	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	108.0200	7.6400
205	France OAT	8	04/25/03	108.0000	7.4100
212	Italy	9¼	03/07/11	115¼	8.0300
213	UK T-note	8	01/27/98	105.1072	7.6100
Finnish Markka					
215	Finland	10	09/15/01	116.2988	8.6000
French Franc					
132	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	102.1800	5.6300
149	France OAT	6¾	10/25/03	103.9200	6.5000
165	France B.T.A.N.	4½	10/12/98	100.5672	4.4700
187	Spain	6⅝	07/31/06	100.6250	6.5800
188	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/01	101.1600	5.6800
194	France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	106.3000	6.8200
198	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	108.1000	6.9400
202	France OAT	8½	04/25/03	113.8300	7.4700
235	France OAT	8½	11/25/02	113.7200	7.4700
246	Cyberval A4	3.93	07/03/01	100.0500	3.9276
Italian Lira					
196	Italy	9½	02/01/06	101.3200	9.3800
236	Italy	9½	02/01/01	102.8500	9.2400
Japanese Yen					
209	Swiss Bank	3.30	09/27/05	97.2317	3.3900
217	World Bank	5	07/30/98	98.5000	5.0800
229	Exim Bk Japan	2⅞	07/28/05	96.8750	2.9700
230	World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	113¾	4.6300
243	Roche Finl Mgt	1	05/15/02	86.4544	1.1600
250	EIB		07/04/06	94.0816	
Portuguese Escudo					
61	Portugal		02/01/98	100.0500	
92	Portugal		02/15/99	101.2000	
168	Portugal		02/03/00	100.1387	
Spanish Peseta					
154	Spain	10.90	08/30/03	111.7410	9.7500
174	Spain	11.45	08/30/98	107.0570	10.7000
191	Spain	9.90	10/31/98	104.4740	9.4800
214	Spain	10.10	02/28/01	107.1630	9.4200
239	Spain	8.80	04/30/06	99.3020	8.8600
248	Spain	11.85	08/30/96	100.2840	11.8200
Swedish Krona					
111	Sweden	11	01/21/99	109.8333	10.0200
131	Sweden	6	02/09/05	86.3192	6.9500
207	Sweden	13	06/15/01	121.5136	10.7000
U.S. Dollar					
3	Argentina FRN	6⅝	03/29/05	74.6250	8.4600
16	Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	64.7872	6.9500
33	Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	52.6200	9.9800
44	Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	81.5000	7.9800
48	Venezuela	6⅝	12/18/07	72.6300	9.1200
50	Brazil S.L.	6 9/16	04/15/12	67.6200	9.7000
58	Brazil 930.0	6 11/16	01/01/01	95.3800	7.0100
63	Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	54.3785	9.1900
74	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	64.2500	9.7300
84	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	64.2500	9.7300
91	Venezuela A	6¾	03/31/20	62.0600	10.8800
93	Britain	6¾	07/19/01	100.5000	6.7200
102	Ecuador	3	02/28/15	48.1946	6.2200
106	Argentina	5½	04/01/01	114.3000	4.8119
109	Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	69.8100	9.3100
116	Mexico	11½	05/15/26	91.7500	12.5300
119	Italy B	zero	01/10/01	74.5000	6.8400
124	Argentina L	6⅞	03/31/23	66.6200	9.6600
136	Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	90.8750	7.5700
138	Venezuela B	6¾	03/31/20	62.0600	10.8800
142	Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	36.5000	8.9000
143	Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/11	47.6477	14.0400
146	Poland par	2¾	10/27/24	50.9500	5.4000
147	Sweden	4½	03/24/99	95.3750	4.7200
151	Poland	6⅞	10/27/24	94.5000	6.8100
153	Canada	6½	05/30/01	99.8750	6.5100
162	Poland	3¾	10/27/14	77.8055	4.8200
167	Mexico A	6.398	12/31/19	77.8100	8.2200
170	Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	99.7500	9.7700
175	Brazil S.L	6 9/16	04/15/09	74.6200	8.7900
176	Deutsche Bk Fin	6½	07/26/99	100.3750	6.4800
177	Venezuela	6¾	03/18/07	73.8800	8.6300
179	Panama	3½	07/17/14	59.7779	5.8600
182	World Bank	6⅝	07/21/05	97.0000	6.5700
183	Argentina	9¼	02/23/01	94.6250	9.7800
184	FEK	zero	09/06/96	98.8797	11.7500
193	Canada	6¼	07/21/05	96.0000	6.6400
197	Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/24	52.1900	12.8100
199	Panama	4	07/17/16	66.6487	6.0000
200	Argentina		09/01/02	93.7000	106.7000
201	Mexico		11/27/96	117.9723	
203	Ford Credit	zero	08/27/96	99.0335	14.0300
204	Ford Credit	zero	08/22/96	99.1106	15.9800
206	Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	85.0000	9.8500
210	Brazil Cbond S.L.	4½	04/15/14	63.0950	7.1300
216	World Bank	6¾	05/24/01	99.0000	6.4400
219	Finland	5⅝	02/27/06	91.7500	6.4000
221	Mexico B	6.391	12/31/19	77.8100	8.2100
222	Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	94.6250	4.7600
232	Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	81.6250	8.8800
233	Credit Local	6⅞	06/04/01	100.3750	6.8500
238	National Power	7⅛	07/11/01	100.6250	7.0800
241	CBA	6⅝	07/16/99	100.3750	6.6000
242	Mexico D	6.453	12/28/19	77.8100	8.2900
247	Mexico	7.1016	03/30/08	96.6200	7.3500
249	Ecuador	6⅛	02/28/25	57.4286	10.5600

Bond Bulls at Full Charge as Yields Tumble

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. bonds posted their biggest five-day gain in 14 months last week, and analysts say the rally might continue this week as evidence mounts of growth with little inflation.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond yield plunged 27 basis points to 6.73 percent last week, its lowest level since April, as reports on employment, wages and manufacturing indicated the economy was growing at a slower pace and without a pick-up in inflation.

John Sundeen, head of fixed-income investments for Waddell & Reed, said the 30-year yield could soon fall as low as 6.5 percent.

"The market expectations are for no Fed action at the August meeting" of the U.S. central bank's policy-setting committee on interest rates, said David Schroeder, a bond mutual fund manager for Benham Group. Last week's economic reports, he said, showed that the U.S. economy softened in July, and the market responded.

But bond bulls may not get as much help from the government this week, as there are few economic reports slated for release and the Treasury plans to sell $39 billion of debt at its quarterly auction: $19 billion of three-year notes Tuesday, $10 billion of 10-year notes Wednesday and $10 billion of 30-year bonds Thursday.

The Treasury, moreover, will not be the only seller this week. The insurance company Aetna Inc. plans to sell $1.5 billion in debt, and New York City will offer $980 million in tax-exempt debt.

Nonetheless, last week's bond rally will slash borrowing costs for those issuers and others in the market and for some consumers as well. Lenders will be likely to cut some mortgage rates, for instance, almost immediately.

Some traders also said the market was ripe to absorb more supply. They said they suspected portfolio managers were

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underinvested and would be eager buyers at the auctions.

Ward McCarthy, a managing director at Stone & McCarthy Research Associates, said the bulk of the $21.4 billion of new cash that the Treasury auctions raised for the government this week would quickly be sent back to investors in the form of the Treasury's Aug. 15 coupon payments and could be used for further purchases.

"There's been a sea change of philosophy, to the view the Fed's not going to do anything between now and the end of the year," said John Burgess, a manager at Bankers Trust Global Investment Management.

"This reinforces the sense the economy isn't overheating," said Tom Carpenter, the chief economist at ASB Capital Management. "It's running at a moderate, sustainable pace."

Some analysts, however, still expect the Fed to raise rates before long.

John Ryding, an economist at Bear, Stearns & Co., said he no longer expected the Fed to raise the federal funds rate 25 basis points at its Aug. 20 meeting, but he said it still might act at its Sept. 24 meeting. By September it will be clear that the economy grew at about a 3 percent pace in the third quarter, a pace too fast for the Fed, according to Mr. Ryding.

Bill Griggs, a director of Griggs & Santow, said the latest employment cost index suggested growth that was "pretty rapid from the standpoint of the Fed" and that even action in August still could not be ruled out.

The Fed last changed rates in January, when it lowered the federal funds rate, or rate on overnight loans between banks, to 5.25 percent from 5.5 percent.

Bond prices plunged and yields rose early this year as investors came to grips with the fact that the economy was far stronger than they had expected.

Economic reports due this week are expected to show further evidence that inflation is mild. On Monday, the Conference Board, a private business group, will report its index of leading indicators for June, intended to forecast economic growth over the next six months. On Friday, the government will report on producer prices for July.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Junk-Bond Delays Signal a Telecom Overload

Knight-Ridder

NEW YORK — The postponements of high-yield bond issues last week by two telecommunications companies are likely to be followed by delays in other issues in that sector in the near future due to an abundance of supply and the aggressive pricing of current issues, analysts said.

Advanced Radio Telecom Corp. was to offer $150 million of 10-year senior notes through Merrill Lynch, while Winstar Communications Inc. had been expected to price $200 million of debt in two 10-year tranches through Morgan Stanley. Both had been expected to be priced last week.

One Wall Street analyst said supply would continue to pose a problem in the telecommunications sector for the near term but added that it was "reassuring" that some deals were not getting done, as it meant "there's a level of discipline among the investor base."

Dealers said the postponement of the two deals had been due mostly to weak demand by investors as well as recent volatility in the stock and bond markets.

"Typically these types of companies — basically start-up operators — are vulnerable" to market fluctuations, one analyst said.

U.S. stock and bond markets have been volatile and market participants skittish about the likelihood of a tightening of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve, although the chances of such a move seemed to ebb by the end of the week.

Another Wall Street analyst said volatile market conditions were usually the reason for delays in offerings but that tepid investor demand was probably more of a factor in the case of these two issues. Mark Durbiano, vice president and senior portfolio manager at Federated Investors, said he would not have been interested in the two postponed deals. Investor demand was not strong enough to support the supply of similar telecommunications deals in the market, he said.

"Any number of deals will be done and may be oversubscribed, but it's not a favorable market for story bonds, so we might see some others run into the same thing," Mr. Durbiano said. There had also been a lot of "very aggressive" deals offered in that sector at the same time, he said.

He added that the two postponements were more an indication of problems for issues in the telecommunications industry than of a trend in the high-yield market as a whole. Other high-yield deals will meet sufficient investor interest when they appear in the next few weeks, he said.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Auto Securities Finance Number 1	$200	2001	0.17	100.00	—	Over 1-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
BT Securities	$200	1999	0.29	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1997. Fees 0.15%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Mexico	$6,000	2001	2.00	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.50. Callable at par from Nov. Fees 1.38%. Denominations $100,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Shinhan Bank	$100	2000	¼	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.91. Noncallable. Fees 0.24%. Denominations $10,000. (HSBC Markets.)
Dean Witter Discover	DM300	1999	0.15	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Nationwide Building Society	£150	2001	libor	99.94	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Callable at 99.93 in 2000. Fees 0.15%. Denominations £100,000. (HSBC Markets.)
Prospect 3	£200	2006	0.10	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.915. Average life 4.95 years. Fees 0.285%. Denominations £100,000. (UBS.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	FF1,000	2006	1.00	99.60	—	Below the TEC 10 index. Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Student Loan Marketing Association	$100	1997	6.12	100.00	—	Callable at par from Nov. Fees not disclosed. (Aubrey G. Lanston & Co.)
Student Loan Marketing Association	$200	1997	6.10	100.00	—	Callable at par from Nov. Fees not disclosed. (Aubrey G. Lanston & Co.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	£150	2002	7⅛	99.07	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Baden-Wuerttemberg L-Finance	DF300	2001	5⅜	100.719	99.45	Reoffered at 99.094. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (ING Barings.)
Equity-Linked						
Filinvest Land Inc. Capital	$100	2002	3¾	100.00	—	Semiannual interest will be 3¾% until 1999, thereafter 6¼%. Redeemable at 121.89 to yield 8%. Convertible into Filinvest Land shares at 11.20 pesos per share, a 12% premium, and at 26.192 pesos per dollar. Fees not disclosed. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Shin-Etsu Chemical	$500	2000	3⅛	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants, exercisable into company's shares at 1,917 yen per share and at 109.45 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Europe.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Aug. 5-9

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**New Delhi:** Confederation of Indian Industry holds international conference on insurance. Tuesday-Wednesday.	**Earnings expected:** Barclays PLC, British Petroleum Co., Cordiant PLC, Wienerberger Baustoffindustrie AG, Zeneca Group PLC, Telewest Communications PLC, Pharmacia & Upjohn Inc.; Abbey National PLC, Akzo Nobel NV, Dresdner Bank AG, Hoogovens NV, Standard Chartered PLC, Stora Kopparbergs Bergslag AB	**Anaheim, California:** Hewlett-Packard Co.'s H-P World '96 Expo. Lew Platt, president and chief executive, speaks at the annual conference Tuesday. Until Friday. **Boston:** Macworld Expo '96. Wednesday to Saturday.
Monday Aug. 5	**Manila:** Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. holds news conference on its second-quarter results. **Taipei:** July consumer price index. **Tokyo:** Trade balance for first 20 days of July.	**London:** June production index. **Rome:** July consumer prices. **Zurich:** Union Bank of Switzerland first-half earnings. **Earnings expected:** British Airways PLC, Electrolux AB, HSBC Holdings PLC, Pearson PLC.	**Detroit:** Ford Motor Co. reports July retail sales. **Washington:** Conference Board reports June leading indicators; June housing completions.
Tuesday Aug. 6	**Subic Bay, Philippines:** Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority awards contract to upgrade and operate port and container terminal. **Tokyo:** Imported vehicle sales in July; Globaly Co. lists shares on over-the-counter stock exchange.	**Nuremberg, Germany:** July unemployment figures. **Paris:** Quarterly business confidence survey. **Stockholm:** Riksbank sells certificates of deposit.	**New York:** Johnson Redbook research service releases weekly survey of total sales at more than 20 U.S. department, discount and chain stores. **São Paulo:** Automotive production sales.
Wednesday Aug. 7	**Taipei:** July import/export and gold import figures. **Tokyo:** Economic Planning Agency releases monthly economic report; Federation of Bankers Association releases bank deposits and lending for July.	**London:** The Underground goes out of service as the RMT transport union and Aslef, the train drivers' union, stage a 24-hour strike. **Stockholm:** Bond auction results.	**Mexico City:** May industrial output. **Washington:** June wholesale trade; June consumer credit; The Mortgage Bankers Association of America releases its weekly report on mortgage applications.
Thursday Aug. 8	**Tokyo:** Current-account balance figures and cross-border securities investment figures for June; July wholesale price index; National Land Agency releases quarterly land price survey.	**Prague:** July inflation figures. **Earnings expected:** Asea Brown Boveri, Nokia Oy AB, Rank Organisation PLC.	**Bogotá:** Second-quarter unemployment. **Mexico City:** June trade balance; July inflation rate. **Washington:** Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims.
Friday Aug. 9	**Tokyo:** Real Estate Economy Research Institute offers condominiums for sale in greater Tokyo market in July; Economic Planning Agency releases machinery orders for June.	**Paris:** Consumer confidence survey; May balance of payments. **Earnings expected:** Unilever PLC	**Washington:** July producer price index; weekly report on commercial and industrial loans at U.S. commercial banks. **Buenos Aires:** July labor demand. **Ottawa:** July labor force survey and June new housing price index.

Last Week's Markets

Money Rates

	Aug. 2	July 26
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	4½	5⅜
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.42	0.44
3-month interbank	0.78	0.78
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	5 9/16	5⅝
3-month interbank	5¾	5¾
France		
Intervention rate	3.55	3.55
Call money	3⅞	3⅞
3-month interbank	3 15/16	3 15/16
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.35	3.25
3-month interbank	3.38	3.40

Gold	Aug. 2	July 26	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	386.35	385.20	+ 0.30

Stock Indexes

	Aug. 2	July 26	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	5,679.83	5,473.06	+3.78
DJ Util.	211.08	207.31	+1.82
DJ Trans.	2,051.34	1,982.28	+3.48
S & P 100	639.61	613.00	+4.34
S & P 500	662.49	635.90	+4.18
S & P Ind	783.03	752.77	+4.02
NYSE Cp	353.87	340.87	+3.81
Japan			
Nikkei 225	20,940.41	21,124.90	—0.87
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,770.60	3,673.30	+ 2.65
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,015.59	4,933.28	+1.67
France			
CAC 40	2,023.41	1,962.86	+ 3.08
Germany			
DAX	2,508.65	2,470.34	+ 1.55
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	10,962.00	10,705.60	+ 2.40
World			
MSCIP	759.41	742.90	+ 2.22

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Euromarts

Weekly Sales

Aug. 1

Primary Market	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	13.3	198.4	518.2	2,790.1
Convert.	3.4	—	132.8	7.1
FRNs	236.1	434.4	431.9	568.5
ECP	10,462.7	10,153.7	9,402.9	9,736.0
Total	10,715.5	10,786.5	10,485.8	13,101.7

Secondary Market	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	13,567.3	23,064.3	46,320.0	28,612.9
Convert.	665.1	1,132.0	2,155.3	1,446.2
FRNs	13,228.7	5,312.8	46,094.1	12,720.5
ECP	9,990.5	13,756.3	19,740.0	37,459.2
Total	37,451.6	43,265.4	114,309.4	80,238.8

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

Aug. 2

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⅜	5½	5 11/16
Deutsche mark	3 5/16	3¼	3 5/16
Pound sterling	5¾	5¾	5¾
French franc	3 13/16	3 13/16	3⅞
ECU	4 15/32	4⅞	4 15/16
Yen	9/16	½	⅞

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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CAREERS

In Europe, Shorter Workweeks Lead to Gains for Firms and Employees

By Paul Floren
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Across Western Europe, several companies are paradoxically finding that they can increase productivity by cutting the hours their employees work each week while maintaining their salaries.

If this phenomenon could be widely applied, it might provide a way out of Europe's sticky problem of uncompetitive labor costs while allowing workers to maintain their high levels of compensation relative to most of the rest of the world. This could appease organized labor, which has opposed moves to adapt West European economies to global competition.

"Overall, the reduction of the workweek translates into a defensive strategy as concerns unions," said G. Nerb, chief economist for Germany at Salomon Brothers Inc. "Even if it is not the main line, if it is done in a flexible way, we will see it being done all over Europe." He added, however, that "reducing the number of working hours can only bring an advantage if it is linked to an increase in flexibility as concerns the employee."

Two of Germany's automakers, Bayerische Motoren Werke AG and the Mercedes-Benz unit of Daimler-Benz AG, have reduced working hours over the past two years; BMW started experimenting with the idea in 1992. Both companies found that the move increased worker output. In BMW's case, it says it has actually added staff as a result.

At BMW's factory in Regensburg, Germany, which produces the 3-series car as well as some auto parts, the recent implementation of a two-shift system that reduced the workweek to 35 hours from 36.5 increased efficiency by 30 percent, the company said.

The company has added 2,500 workers to the 4,000 who worked in the plant when it only ran one shift a day. BMW said this increase was due to increased sales and had not come at the expense of other plants.

"BMW implemented the two-shift system and the 35 hour workweek not due to pressures from the labor unions but rather to increase productivity," said Claus Zwingarbargar, a BMW spokesman. "It is this increased productivity and change to a two-shift system that is responsible for a growth of almost 6 percent in personnel companywide."

In October, Mercedes-Benz began experimenting with a shortened workweek under union pressure to cut the week to 35 hours from 36.5. The company made employees responsible for organizing their work hours during the year.

"It has been very positive in that it has increased the responsibilities of the workers to organize their work and free times as they wish," Norbert Burcachard, a Mercedes-Benz spokesman, said. "The end result we see is increased motivation and higher productivity."

But in contrast to the situation at BMW, reducing work hours has not created jobs." Rather, the company has learned simply to be more efficient and therefore more profitable," Mr. Burcachard said.

In France, Rusch-Pilling SA, a subsidiary of Teleflex Inc. of the United States, has pared the workweek of its 92 employees to 32.5 hours from 39 in a successful effort to increase the unit's growth. Rusch-Pilling is mainly concerned with the distribution of Teleflex's products, electronic and mechanical devices for medical industries and the high-tech sector and with the design of products special to the French market.

Rusch-Pilling began the program last September, when its sales were growing at 60 percent a year. Faced with rapid growth and limited office space, the company opted to extend its business hours by splitting its staff into two six-hour shifts. Now employees work either from 6 A.M. to 1 P.M. or 1 P.M. to 8 P.M., rather than 9 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., with a one-hour break.

"We decided to do this for two reasons," said Paul Steuperaert, president of Rusch-Pilling. " It was to use our capital investments better, and it has been proven that people can do superior work at better hours of the day."

Catherine de Lamoriniere, the unit's director-general, added: " It is hard to quantify if employees are working better. What we can say is that the employees are happier, and that tends to improve efficiency."

As a result, work time being lost because of personal reasons has been reduced, and productivity has been improved because a midafternoon slowdown has been eliminated, she said.

But organized labor was not impressed. Michele Commergnat, an official of France's General Labor Confederation, said the group opposed introducing a flexible working environment to reduce the number of working hours.

"This does not necessarily lead to hiring and often makes the company more productive through extracting more work from present employees," she said. But Ms. Commergnat does see a reduction of minimum working hours as a solution to rising unemployment in France, where the jobless rate stands at 12.5 percent. The CGT supports a reduction of the standard workweek to 35 hours from 39 without salary reductions or workplace restructuring, with the view that increased hiring will spur economic growth.

Shareholders, she said, should bear the burden of this investment: "The added costs of increasing the number of employees needs to come out of existing profit margins and not from a reduction in taxes or other government incentives."

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c) developing new publications and information products, and bringing these into existence.

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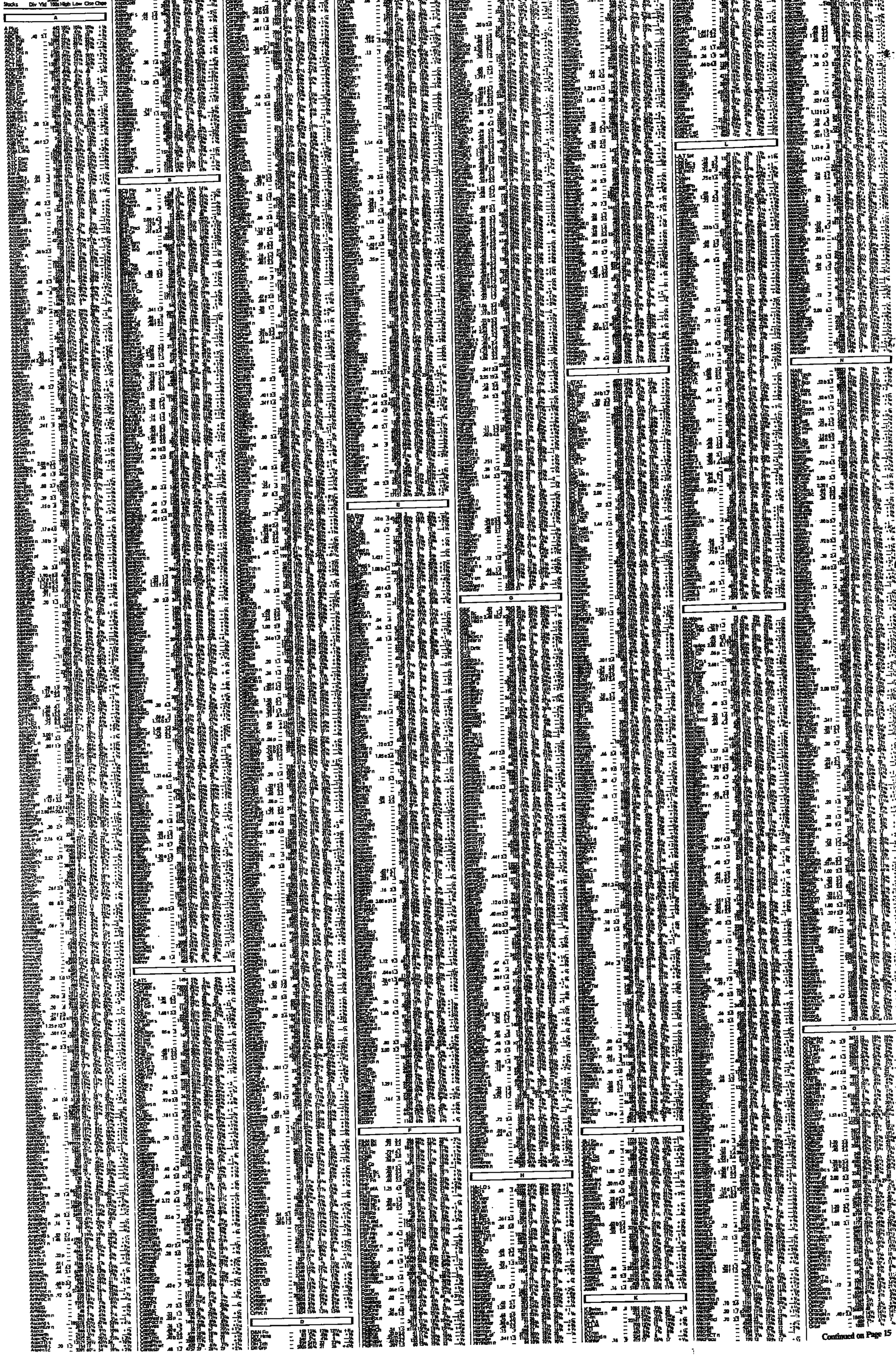
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Aug. 2



Continued on Page 15

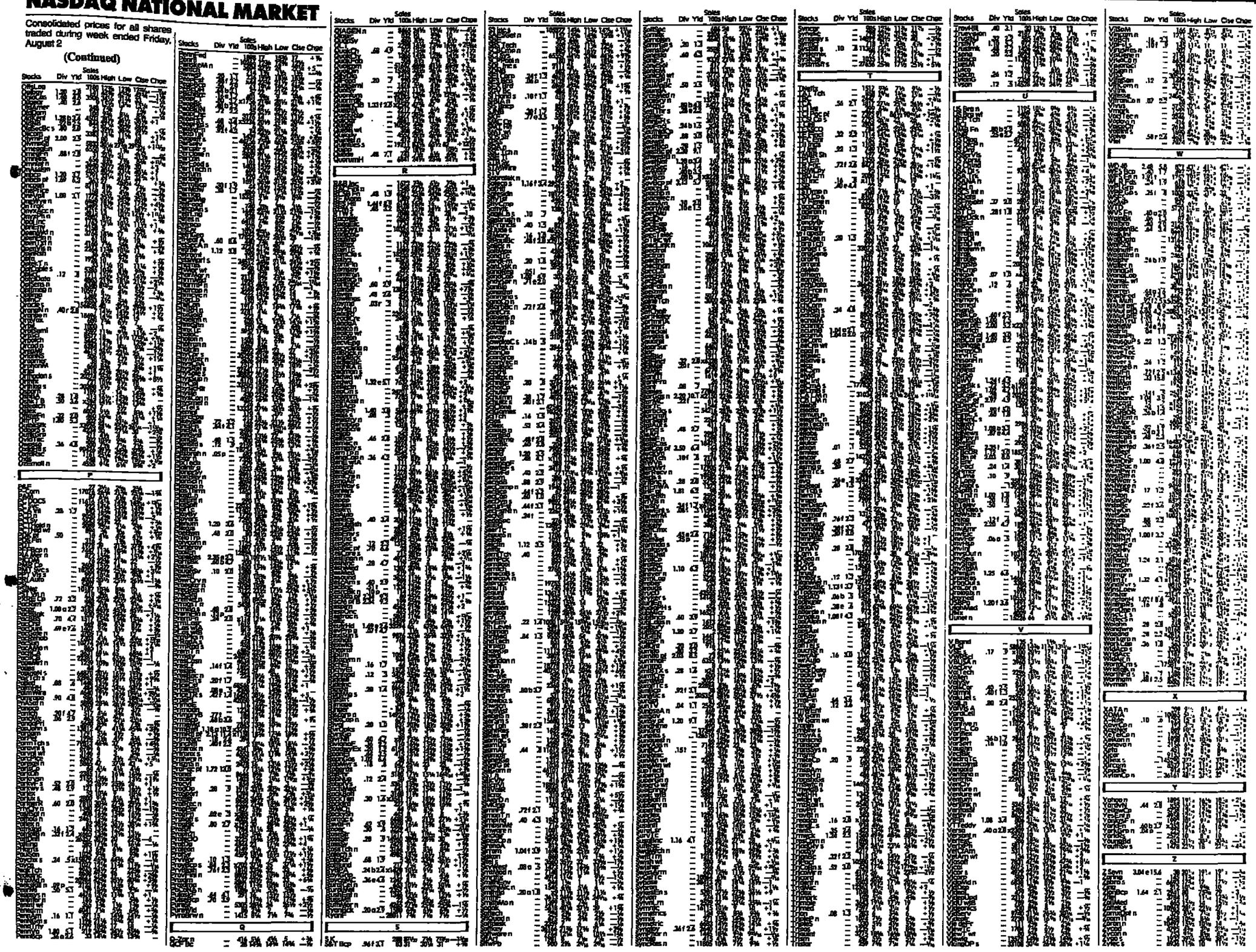
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, August 2

(Continued)



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"I'M SURE IT KNEW YOU DIDN'T MEAN TO KILL IT, MOM."

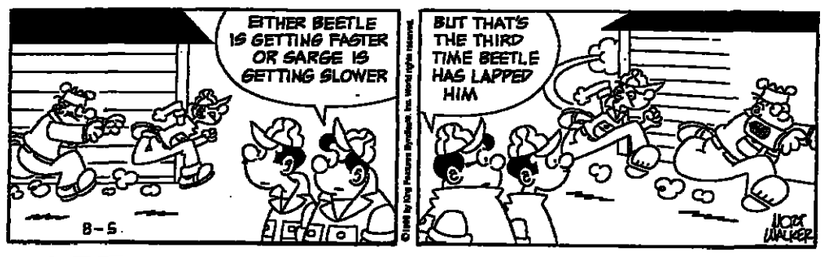
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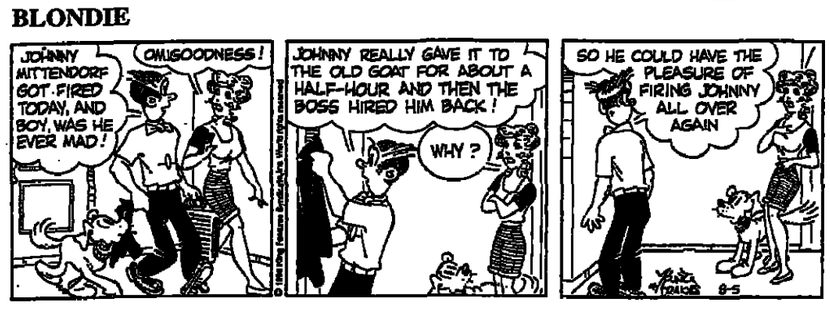
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WORLD ROUNDUP

Long Putt to Victory

GOLF Lee Westwood sank a 40-foot putt from the fringe of the green on the second playoff hole Sunday to win the Scandinavian Masters tournament.

At the end of 72 holes, Westwood was tied at 281 with fellow Britons Paul Broadhurst and Russell Claydon. All had shot four-under 68s in the final round.

Broadhurst fell out in the first playoff on the 18th hole with a bogey. The other two played the 18th again. Claydon hit the green while Westwood was on the fringe, but after Westwood holed his putt, Claydon missed. *(AP)*

• Justin Leonard cooled off Saturday, but not enough to lose the lead in the Buick Open in Grand Blanc, Michigan. After rounds of 65 and 64, Leonard shot a three-under-par 69 for an 18-under-par three-round-total of 198 and a one-stroke lead over Bob Tway. *(Reuters)*

England Drops Hick

CRICKET Graeme Hick and Simon Brown were dropped by England Sunday as selectors made three changes for the second test against Pakistan at Headingley, in Leeds, starting Thursday.

Mark Ealham withdrew from the 13-man squad injured. Lancashire batsman John Crawley, Somerset bowler Andy Caddick and Essex all-rounder Ronnie Irani were recalled. *(Reuters)*

Clavet Goes Dutch

TENNIS Francisco Clavet of Spain beat Younes El Aynaoui of Morocco, 7-5, 6-1, 6-4, on Sunday to win the Dutch Open in Amsterdam. Clavet, ranked 30th in the world, won $66,400. *(AP)*

• Michael Chang ended Stefan Edberg's farewell appearance in Los Angeles, beating him, 6-3 6-2, on Saturday in the semifinals of the Infiniti Open. Richard Krajicek beat Sandon Stolle, 6-3, 6-1. *(Reuters)*



Ron Vesta/Agence France-Presse

Ajax's Kiki Musampa, left, battling United's Ron Johnson.

Chelsea Beats Ajax

SOCCER The English premier league club Chelsea, managed by the Dutch star Ruud Gullit, beat Ajax, the Dutch champion, 2-0, Sunday to win the preseason Umbro Cup Tournament in Nottingham, England.

One of Chelsea's Italian signings, Roberto di Matteo, created the goals for Dennis Wise and Dan Petrescu.

Manchester United, beaten 3-1 by Ajax on Saturday, was third in the tournament, scoring three times in the last 10 minutes to beat Nottingham Forest. *(Reuters)*

Tigers' Streak Ends At Mariners' Hands

The Associated Press

Jay Buhner hit his 200th career homer and the Seattle Mariners beat Detroit, 9-3, Sunday to stop the Tigers' six-game winning streak.

Buhner and Alex Rodriguez drove in three runs each for the Mariners, who are just 2-4 at Tiger Stadium this season and 6-6 against Detroit.

Bob Wolcott (7-8) won for the first time in four starts, allowing two runs and eight hits in 5⅓ innings with six strikeouts and a walk.

C.J. Nitkowski (2-3) gave up five runs — four earned — and seven hits in five innings, struck out six and walked two. Detroit, which has won eight of 11, had been on its longest winning streak since Aug. 21-28, 1993.

After Ken Griffey Jr. homered with two outs in the first, Buhner hit his 31st homer, a shot to the upper deck in left. Buhner added a run-scoring single in the third, but Travis Fryman hit a sacrifice fly in the bottom half. The Mariners opened a 5-1 lead in the fifth when Rich Amaral tripled and Rodriguez and Jeff Manto hit RBI singles. Rodriguez hit an RBI double in the sixth and Griffey hit a sacrifice fly. Detroit scored twice in the bottom half.

Indians 14, Orioles 2 Jim Thome homered and drove in four runs, and Kenny Lofton homered for the second time in three days as Cleveland scored 11 runs in the eighth inning to beat Baltimore.

Thome hit a sacrifice fly in the third for Cleveland's first run and added a three-run homer in the eighth, his 22d of the season. Brian Giles also hit a three-run homer in the inning for the Indians.

Baltimore reliever Keith Shepherd faced six batters in the eighth, allowing a pair of homers, a double, a single and two walks. Brian Anderson (1-1), added to the roster before the game, got Cleveland's first victory by a left-handed starter in more than a year. Anderson, who allowed one run and seven hits in 5⅓ innings, started in place of Dennis Martinez, who had been placed on the 15-day disabled list with a strained elbow tendon. The last lefty starter to win for the Indians was Bud Black on June 29, 1995.

Blue Jays 7, Angels 1 Alex Gonzalez hit a bases-loaded triple to highlight a seven-run sixth inning and Toronto beat California, giving Jim Abbott his 10 straight loss and 14th in 15 decisions.

Abbott, who won 18 games for the Angels in 1991, hasn't won since May 2, when he beat Oakland, 3-1. He gave up six runs on six hits over 5⅓ innings.

Otis Nixon singled and Domingo Cedeno reached on first baseman J. T. Snow's fielding error to start the sixth. After Juan Samuel walked to load the bases, Joe Carter's sacrifice fly scored Nixon. Abbott hit Ed Sprague to reload the bases, Jacob Brumfield singled to score two and Robert Perez singled, chasing Abbott. Gonzalez greeted Jason Grimsley with his triple, then scored on Sandy Martinez's sacrifice fly.

Red Sox 13, Twins 6 Reggie Jefferson drove in four runs with a triple and a sacrifice fly and Mo Vaughn homered twice as Boston scored the game's first nine runs and held on to beat Minnesota.

Boston sent 11 batters to the plate in the second inning, getting seven consecutive hits and scoring seven runs with two outs.

Vaughn homered in the second and ninth innings, raising his season total to 33 and driving in three runs. It was his 13th career multihomer game and fourth this season. Vaughn Eshelman (5-3) allowed four runs — one earned — and eight hits in 6⅔ innings. Scott Klingenbeck (0-1) was tagged for eight runs and eight hits in two innings.

In National League games:

Cardinals 4, Mets 2 Mets third baseman Alvaro Espinoza made a two-base error in a four-run sixth inning and St. Louis beat New York.

Jason Isringhausen (5-12) retired 12 straight before Mike Morgan singled leading off the sixth. Royce Clayton beat out a bunt single and Ray Lankford singled to shortstop, loading the bases.

Espinoza then allowed Ron Gant's ground ball to roll under his glove and into left field, allowing two runs to score. Brian Jordan followed with an RBI single for a 3-2 lead, and John Mabry hit into a run-scoring double play later in the inning.

Phillies 4, Pirates 2 Mike Williams allowed only two runs over eight innings to win for the first time in four decisions as Philadelphia beat Pittsburgh. Williams (4-9) gave up seven hits while tying his longest outing of the season. He walked one, struck out two and benefited from four double plays. Kenny Ryan pitched the ninth for his sixth save.

Dan Miceli (2-7) allowed five hits and three runs in five innings. He also threw two wild pitches to set up the Phillies' first run.

Expos 7, Reds 3 Shane Andrews continued to feast on Cincinnati pitching, hitting a two-run triple in Montreal's seven-run fourth inning to lead the Expos to victory.

Andrews, whose triple gave Montreal a 3-0 lead, is 16-for-34 with six home runs and 21 RBIs in 11 games this season against Cincinnati. Ugueth Urbina (7-3) allowed two runs in six innings to win his third straight start. Mel Rojas got the final out for his 20th save, completing a 6-1 homestand for the Expos, including three straight against the Reds.

The Expos sent 11 men to the plate and built a 6-0 lead before a batter was retired in the fourth. Moises Alou and Henry Rodriguez singled leading off, Dave Burba's wild pitch advanced both runners and Darrin Fletcher singled to score Alou. Andrews then hit his triple to make it 3-0.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP



Ron Schwane/Reuters

The Indians' Jim Thome being tagged out by Chris Hoiles of the Orioles.

Court Order Prohibits Any New Contract For Howard

By Brad Parks
Washington Post Service

A Florida state-court judge has granted the Miami Heat a temporary injunction that essentially prohibits Juwan Howard from agreeing to a contract with another National Basketball Association team until a dispute between the Heat and the league concerning the validity of Howard's seven-year, $100.8 million deal with Miami is resolved, according to a statement issued by the team.

The statement said that Dade County Circuit Court Judge Joseph Farina's order stated that unless the dispute had been resolved, Howard could not sign with another team — and the NBA could not approve such a contract — unless the contract recognized "the prior validity and superiority" of the Heat's deal.

After learning of the injunction, Wes Unseld, the Washington Bullets' general manager, said Saturday that he was ready to make Howard an offer under the conditions set by the court order, pending approval from the NBA. Unseld declined to comment on the terms of the offer. "I have an offer in mind and will make our offer as soon as we hear from the league office," Unseld said.

The NBA has refused to comment on the Howard situation since Wednesday, when it announced that it had rejected Howard's contract with the Heat. The league said the Heat had exceeded the league's salary cap by agreeing to pay Howard $9 million this coming season. On Thursday, the NBA declared Howard a free agent, allowing him to sign immediately with any of the league's 29 teams, including Washington, which he left as a free agent in order to sign with Miami.

However, the NBA players' union and the Heat disagree with the league's ruling. The sides are scheduled to meet with two arbitrators, who have not yet been named. The sides hope to complete the arbitration process within two weeks.

In announcing the court order, the Heat said it "took this action in order to protect its agreement with Howard, pending a fair hearing before a neutral arbitrator." Heat spokesmen declined to comment further on the specifics of the case.

Unseld said the Bullets had not approached Howard already because they did not want to appear to be tampering with a player under contract with another team — an activity that is forbidden under NBA rules.

Meanwhile, it is uncertain whether the league's salary-cap rules can prevent the Bullets from re-signing Howard, regardless of how the dispute between the league and the union is resolved.

When Howard signed with the Heat, the Bullets renounced their rights to him so they would have enough money under the salary cap to acquire guard Rod Strickland and forward Harvey Grant from the Portland Trail Blazers in exchange for forward Rasheed Wallace and swingman Mitchell Butler. That meant the Bullets, at least in theory, had lost their ability to exceed the salary cap to sign Howard, which teams can do when re-signing their own free agents.

The question, then, becomes whether the NBA will grant the Bullets a waiver allowing them to exceed the salary cap to re-sign Howard. The union has indicated that it would support a request from the Bullets for a waiver.

Additional reporting by Mark Asher of The Washington Post

■ Negotiations Said Underway

Juwan Howard is negotiating with the Washington Bullets in an attempt to rejoin his former team, The Washington Post reported Sunday.

The newspaper, citing an unidentified source, also said the NBA was likely to allow the Bullets to exceed the league's salary cap to resign Howard.

Stransky Leads Springboks to Victory Over Australia

Reuters

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa — Flyhalf Joel Stransky scored all the Springboks' points in their 25-19 Tri-Nations rugby victory over Australia.

Stransky scored his side's only try, converted it from the touchline and was successful with six out of seven penalty attempts as his team won Saturday for the 13th successive time on home soil.

He owed his try to the hard work of the winger Justin Swart, who burst down the blind side of a scrum from inside his own half only to be tackled 5 meters short. But Stransky was on hand and plunged over.

Australia, trailing by 16 points with only 14 minutes remaining, was led back into the game by John Eales, who took over kicking duties from the injured fullback Matthew Burke at half-time and was on target with all four of his kicks.

A try from winger Ben Tune fueled Australian hopes of a comeback. Tune jogged round South Africa's flagging defense seven minutes from time to touch the ball down behind the posts.

South Africa had to defend desperately in the closing minutes but clung on for its first victory of the series.

Andre Markgraaff, South Africa's coach, will have to juggle his lineup because of injuries before the team's final clash with New Zealand in Cape Town on Saturday.

The All Blacks have already assured themselves of the first Tri-Nations trophy with three victories in three matches.



Adil Bradlow/The Associated Press

As he was being tackled, Australia's David Campese fought for the ball with South Africa's Japie Mulder.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	64	44	.593	—
Baltimore	55	53	.509	9
Toronto	51	59	.464	14
Boston	49	60	.450	15½
Detroit	38	72	.345	27
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	66	44	.600	—
Chicago	61	49	.555	5
Milwaukee	54	56	.491	12
Minnesota	52	58	.473	14
Kansas City	51	60	.459	15½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	61	49	.555	—
Seattle	59	50	.541	1½
Oakland	55	56	.495	6½
California	52	58	.473	9

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	67	42	.615	—
Montreal	60	49	.550	7
New York	53	58	.477	15
Florida	51	59	.464	16½
Philadelphia	45	65	.409	22½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	59	52	.532	—
St. Louis	58	52	.527	½
Cincinnati	53	53	.500	3½
Chicago	53	56	.486	5
Pittsburgh	50	60	.455	8½
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	59	53	.527	—
Los Angeles	58	53	.523	½
Colorado	56	54	.509	2
San Francisco	46	62	.426	11

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle	000 200 006—2	3	0
Detroit	002 000 40x—6	10	0

M.Wagner, Ayala (7), Carmona (7), Basio (8) and D.Wilson; Olivares, R. Lewis (8) and Ausmus. W—Olivares, 6-7. L—M. Wagner, 3-3. HRs—Detroit, Fryman (15).

Baltimore	000 010 000—1	2	1
Cleveland	001 413 11x—11	16	0

Erickson, A. Rhodes (5), Shepherd (6) and Zaun; Hershiser, Groves (8) and S. Alomar. W—Hershiser, 11-7. L—Erickson, 5-10. HRs—Cleveland, Lofton (8), Carreon (2), Belle (37), Burnitz (7).

California	100 100 000—2	10	2
Toronto	500 010 12x—9	12	2

Finley, Percival (8) and Slaught; Hentgen, Quantrill (9) and O'Brien. W—Hentgen, 13-6. L—Finley, 11-9. HRs—California, Edmonds (18). Toronto, Samuel (6), Sprague (28).

Minnesota	002 021 050—10	13	1
Boston	401 001 104—11	15	1

Aguilera, Trombley (6), Naulty (6) and Walbeck; G.Myers (8); Gordon, Bellinda (7), Slocumb (8), Brandenburg (8) and Stanley, Hatteberg (8). W—Brandenburg, 2-3. L—Naulty, 3-2. HR—Minnesota, Lawton (3). Boston, Bragg (8), Jefferson (13), Stanley (19).

New York	000 000 000	3—3	8 0
Kansas City	000 000 000	4—4	8 1

(10 innings)

Gooden, M. Rivera (10) and Girardi; Appier, Montgomery (10) and Macfarlane. W—Montgomery, 3-6. L—M. Rivera, 4-2. HRs—New York, Fielder (27), D. Jeter (6).

Chicago	410 004 000—9	14	1
Texas	000 000 000—0	3	1

A.Fernandez and Karkovice; Pavlik, Patterson (5), Cook (7), Henneman (9) and Valle. W—A. Fernandez, 11-7. L—Pavlik, 12-5.

Milwaukee	000 300 000	1—4	10 1
Oakland	010 000 110	0—3	9 0

Karl, Florie (7), Lloyd (8), D.Jones (8), Miranda (9), Fetters (10) and Levis; Prieto, Witasick (8), Taylor (9) and Steinbach. W—Miranda, 5-5. L—Taylor, 5-3. Sv—Fetters (20). HR—Oakland, Young (15).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Colorado	000 303 100—7	5	1
Chicago	000 000 020—2	7	1

Ritz, Leskanic (8), B.Ruffin (9) and Owens; Telemaco, Myers (6), Bottenfield (8), Wendell (9) and Servais, Hubbard (6). W—Ritz, 12-7. L—Telemaco, 4-6. HRs—Colorado, Galarraga (29), Castilla (26).

Cincinnati	000 000 001—1	4	0
Montreal	043 310 00x—11	14	1

Jarvis, J. Ruffin (4) and J.Oliver; P.J.Martinez, Juden (9) and D.Fletcher. W—P. J.Martinez, 9-6. L—Jarvis, 4-4. HRs—Cincinnati, Morris (9). Montreal, H.Rodriguez (29).

Pittsburgh	100 002 005—8	15	0
Philadelphia	010 100 100—3	8	0

Lieber, M. Wilkins (8) and Kendall; B.Munoz, Borland (6), Blazier (8), Frey (9) and Santiago. W—M. Wilkins, 2-0. L—Blazier, 2-1.

St. Louis	000 000 000—4	7	1
New York	000 000 021—3	9	1

Stottlemyre, Fossas (8), Eckersley (9), Honeycutt (9) and Sheaffer; B.Jones, DiPoto (9) and Hundley. W—Stottlemyre, 10-7. L—B. Jones, 9-7. Sv—Honeycutt (3). HRs—St. Louis, Gilkey (25), Gant (21).

San Francisco	000 001 000—1	8	2
Houston	100 200 20x—5	10	0

Gardner, Dewey (7), Creek (7), Bautista (7) and R.Wilkins; Drabek, X. Hernandez (8) and Manwaring. W—Drabek, 5-7. L—Gardner, 9-4. Sv—X. Hernandez (2).

Florida	000 000 010—1	7	1
San Diego	000 100 01x—2	6	0

A.Leiter, Hutton (7), Y.Perez (8) and Siddall; Hamilton, Bochtler (8), Hoffman (8) and Flaherty. W—Hoffman, 7-4. L—Y. Perez, 3-4. HR—San Diego, Caminiti (20).

Atlanta	000 001 000—1	7	0
Los Angeles	000 010 10x—2	9	1

Smoltz, Schmidt (8) and J.Lopez; Park, Radinsky (7), Guthrie (8) and Piazza. W—Radinsky, 1-1. L—Smoltz, 17-6. Sv—Guthrie (1). HR—Los Angeles, Ashley (6).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	000 000 300—3	6	1
Boston	122 000 01x—6	10	0

F.Rodriguez, Parra (3) and G.Myers; Sele, Hudson (8) and Haselman. W—Sele, 5-8. L—F. Rodriguez, 10-9. Sv—Hudson (1). HR—Minnesota, Lawton (4).

Milwaukee	100 000 100—6	9	0
Boston	000 000 000—0	7	1

(Game 2): Aldred, Guardado (8), Trombley (8), Wolbeck; Suppan, Brandenburg (8), Bellinda (9), Stanley. W— Aldred, 5-7. L— Suppan, 0-1.

Baltimore	040 020 030—9	14	0
Cleveland	000 120 010—4	11	1

Krivda, McDowell (5), Orosco (6), Mills (8) and Hoiles; Ogea, Swindell (5), Plunk (8), Assenmacher (9) and Pena, S.Alomar (9). W—Orosco, 3-1. L—Ogea, 5-3. HRs—Baltimore, By.Anderson (34), Bonilla (13); Cleveland, M.Ramirez (25).

Milwaukee	200 100 040—7	7	2
Oakland	000 000 000—0	4	2

Bones, Vitiona (9) and Matheny; Johns, Mohler (8), Reyes (9) and Ge.Williams. W—Bones, 7-11. L—Johns, 6-11.

California	000 241 013—11	16	2
Toronto	000 010 002—6	9	1

Langston, James (9), Holtz (9), Percival (9), Fabregas; Brow, Castillo (4), Janzen (6), O'Brien, W— Langston, 6-4. L— Castillo, 2-3. HRs— California, C.Davis (20). Toronto, Sprague (29).

Seattle	000 010 002—3	5	0
Detroit	010 002 003—6	10	0

Mulholland, Comsona (7), Charlton (9), D. Wilson; Sager, Eischen (6), Lima (8), M.Myers (9), Olson (9), Ausmus. W—Olson, 3-0. L—Charlton, 2-5. HRs—Seattle, B. R.Hunter (6). Detroit, Ausmus (2).

New York	001 000 201—4	6	1
Kansas City	130 700 00x—11	12	0

Weathers, Wickman (2), Mecir (4), J. Nelson (7), Polley (8) and Girardi. Leyritz (5); Linton, Magnante (8), Pugh (9) and Macfarlane. W—Linton, 5-6. L—Weathers, 0-1. HRs—New York, Fielder (28), Leyritz (5), O'Neill (11). Kansas City, Paquette (14).

Chicago	400 220 012—11	16	2
Texas	020 000 010—3	9	1

Andujar, L. Thomas (7), Simas (7), Karchner (8), R.Hernandez (8), Karkovice; K.Gross, Cook (4), Heredia (5), Vosberg (8), Russell (9), Stanton (9), Valle. W— R. Hernandez, 2-1. L— Russell, 3-2. HRs— Chicago, Durham (9). Texas, Elster (16).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	000 300 102—6	10	2
Philadelphia	102 020 101—7	10	1

Peters, Morel (5), Wainhouse (7), Plesac (9) and Kendall; West, Borland (6), K. Ryan (8), Botallico (9) and Lieberthal. W—Botallico, 3-5. L—Plesac, 3-3. HRs—Pittsburgh, M.Johnson (11); Philadelphia, Jefferies (5), Zelie (19).

Colorado	010 391 300—8	8	1
Chicago	000 000 020—2	5	1

J.Wright, S. Reed (8) and J.Reed; Bullinger, Myers (7), T.Adams (9) and Hubbard. W—J. Wright, 2-1. L—Bullinger, 4-9. HRs—Colorado, Burks (27), Galarraga (30), Castilla (27). Chicago, Sandberg (17).

Atlanta	000 102 000 000 000	002—5	12 0
L.A.	000 200 001 000 000	000—3	11 2

(18 innings)

G.Maddux, McMichael (8), Wohlers (9), Clontz (10), Bielecki (12), Borbon (14), Borowski (16), Woodall (16) and E. Perez. J. Lopez (14); L.Valdes, Brusko (9), Osuna (10), Radinsky (13), Td.Worrell (14), R. Martinez (15) and Piazza. Prince (15). W—Woodall, 1-2. L—R. Martinez, 8-6.

St. Louis	000 300 010—4	6	0
New York	014 000 00x—5	6	0

Al.Benes, Petkovsek (5), T.J.Mathews (7) and Sheaffer; Harnisch, DiPoto (8), Franco (9) and Hundley. W—Harnisch, 7-7. L—Al.Benes, 10-7. Sv—Franco (23). HRs—St. Louis, Gaetti (14). New York, Hundley (32).

Cincinnati	000 071 000—2	4	0
Montreal	010 300 02x—6	11	1

Portugal, Shaw (7) and J.Oliver; Cormier, Dyer (6), Rojas (8) and D. Fletcher. W—Cormier, 7-6. L—Portugal, 7-8. Sv—Rojas (19). HRs—Cincinnati, R.Sanders (13). Montreal, Andrews (16).

San Francisco	010 000 000—1	3	0
Houston	200 000 20x—4	6	0

Estes, Scott (7) and Lampkin; R. Wilkins (7); Reynolds and Manwaring. W—Reynolds, 13-6. L—Estes, 2-2. HR—San Francisco, Bonds (29).

Florida	001 001 021—5	9	1
San Diego	100 000 010—2	3	1

K.Brown, Nen (9) and Siddall; S.Sanders, D. Veras (7), Blair (9) and Flaherty. W—K. Brown, 10-9. L—S. Sanders, 4-4. Sv—Nen (21). HRs—Florida, Q. Veras (4), Conine (19), Pendleton (6). San Diego, Flaherty (8).

JAPANESE BASEBALL

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Ties	Pct.	GB
Hiroshima	51	35	—	.593	—
Chunichi	47	39	—	.547	4
Yomiuri	46	42	—	.523	6
Yakult	43	44	—	.494	8½
Yokohama	39	43	—	.443	13
Hanshin	36	53	—	.404	16½

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Hiroshima 4, Yakult 1
Yomiuri 7, Chunichi 3
Yokohama 2, Hanshin 1

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Hiroshima 9, Yakult 3
Chunichi 5, Yomiuri 1
Yokohama 8, Hanshin 5

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	Ties	Pct.	GB
Nippon Ham	53	38	2	.582	—
Orix	47	38	3	.553	3
Lotte	42	43	2	.494	8
Kintetsu	39	45	1	.464	10½
Daiei	40	48	1	.455	11½
Seibu	38	47	3	.447	12

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Seibu 4, Nippon Ham 3
Orix 7, Kintetsu 4
Daiei 5, Lotte 2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Seibu 2, Nippon Ham 1
Orix 5, Kintetsu 3
Daiei 12, Lotte 4

TENNIS

INFINITI OPEN

SINGLES

QUARTERFINALS

Michael Chang (1), United States, def. Stefano Pescosolido, Italy, 6-2, 6-2; Stefan Edberg (6), Sweden, def. Scott Draper, Australia, 6-3, 6-4; Sandon Stolle, Australia, def. Alex O'Brien, United States, 6-4, 6-3.

SEMIFINALS

Chang (1), def. Edberg, 6-3, 6-2; Richard Krajicek (2), Netherlands def. Stolle, 6-3, 6-1.

DOUBLES

SEMIFINALS

Marius Barnard and Piet Norval, South Africa def. Glen Michibata, Canada and Roger Smith, Bahamas, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1; Jonas Bjorkman and Nicklas Kulti (1), Sweden def. Paul Kilderry and Patrick Rafter (3), Australia 6-3, 6-2.

GERDRICH OPEN

SINGLES

QUARTERFINALS

Adrian Voinea, Romania, def. Slava Dosedel, Czech Republic, 7-6 (9-7), 7-5; Dennis van Scheppingen, Netherlands, def. Carlos Moya (5), Spain, 7-6 (11-9), 6-2.

Francisco Clavet (6), Spain, def. Felix Mantilla (3), Spain, 6-4, 6-3; Younes El Aynaoui, Morocco, def. Hernan Gumy, Argentina, 6-4, 6-2.

SEMIFINALS

Clavet (6), def. Voinea, 6-3, 6-4; El Aynaoui, def. van Scheppingen, 6-3, 6-7 (7-5), 6-2.

FINAL

Clavet def. El Aynaoui, 7-5, 6-1, 6-4.

SOCCER

UEFA CUP

Ajax 2, Manchester United 1
Chelsea 0, Nottingham Forest 0
(Chelsea won penalty shoot-out 4-3)

THIRD PLACE

Manchester United 3, Nottingham Forest 1

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

New England 2, NY/NJ 1, SO (3-2)
Tampa Bay 3, Colorado 1

STANDINGS: Eastern—Tampa Bay 39; D.C. 25; NY-NJ 24; New England 21; Columbus 14. Western—Los Angeles 36; Dallas 34; Kansas City 32; San Jose 28; Colorado 25.

RUGBY

TRI-NATION SERIES

IN BLOEMFONTEIN, SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa 25, Australia 19

FOOTBALL

CFL STANDINGS

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Toronto	5	1	0	212	127	10
Hamilton	4	2	0	175	177	8
Montreal	2	4	0	170	179	4
Ottawa	1	5	0	93	193	2

WESTERN DIVISION

Calgary	4	1	0	210	107	8
Edmonton	4	2	0	148	101	8
Winnipeg	3	3	0	126	184	6
Saskatchewan	2	3	0	109	138	4
British Columbia	1	5	0	145	182	2

THURSDAY'S RESULT

Toronto 40, Montreal 31

FRIDAY'S RESULT

British Columbia 30, Hamilton 25

SATURDAY'S GAME

Edmonton 30, Ottawa 2

NFL PRESEASON

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Washington 17, Buffalo 7
Green Bay 24, New England 7
New York Giants 24, Jacksonville 17
New Orleans 23, Detroit 22
Oakland 26, Arizona 3

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Denver 20, San Francisco 17
Pittsburgh 16, St. Louis 10
Miami 13, Tampa Bay 10
Cincinnati 28, Indianapolis 25
Carolina 30, Chicago 12
Baltimore 17, Philadelphia 9
Houston 31, New York Jets 13
Minnesota 23, San Diego 20, OT
Seattle 19, Atlanta 17

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE—Activated LHP Arthur Rhodes from 15-day disabled list. Designated OF Luis Polonia and INF Jeff Huson for assignment.

BOSTON—Activated P Mike Maddux from 15-day disabled list. Recalled P Jeff Suppan and C Alex Delgado from Pawtucket, IL. Optioned P Kerry Lacy to Pawtucket. Put SS John Valentin on 15-day disabled list.

CALIFORNIA—Sent OF Dustin Hermanson to Vancouver, PCL. Recalled OF Orlando Palmeiro from Vancouver.

DETROIT—Put OF Melvin Nieves on 15-day disabled list retroactive to August 2. Recalled INF-OF Phil Nevin from Jacksonville, SL.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

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CONTAX G1 from KYOCERA

Castro's Net Too High for Spiking

After Cuba Wins Volleyball Title, a Sad Ceremony

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The stress and sacrifice of long-term devotion to the Cuban sports machine caught up with one of its star female athletes, moments after she won a gold medal, the highest achievement available to an athlete of that Communist country.

Mireya Luis, a 14-year veteran of Cuba's women's volleyball national team, broke down and sobbed when the subject of her possibly playing professionally in another country was raised — by her.

At the news conference after Cuba's 14-16, 15-12, 17-16, 15-6 victory over China on Saturday, Luis said she felt that the team was blessed with many young players and would not be needing her anymore.

"I think this gold medal is enough," said the 5-foot-8-inch (1.7 meter), high-jumping offensive star. "I want to do other things. I want to spend more time with my family. Maybe I will play in another country."

When the natural follow-up question was asked — would she ever be given the freedom of choice to pursue capitalist goals by the Castro regime? — Luis, 29, smiled at first, but her eyes soon began to well with tears, and she was unable to answer.

There were several tense moments as Luis was comforted by the player closest to her, Regia Bell, another of Cuba's top players. On the other side of the stage, another player, Regia Torres, also cried, and she wasn't shedding gold-medal tears of jubilation.

Vantage Point/ **HARVEY ARATON**

The Cuban coach, Eugenio George, who has coached Luis since she was a teenager, turned to one of his assistants and appeared frustrated by this emotional outburst.

In participation for these Olympics, the Cuban team trained for several months in Japan. Three of its players, including Luis, were allowed to play for a Japanese pro team. But that was under the watchful eye of Cuban officials. There is no precedent for Cuba allowing any individual to just pick up and leave on his or her own, though the track stars Javier Sotomayor and Ivan Pedroso have been allowed to compete for a club in Madrid on the European pro circuit, presumably with the stipulation that Cuba receives a share of what they earn.

"I have received several offers, but I have not signed any contract," Luis said. Asked whether she anticipated being able to, she said, "I don't know."

Defection has been the only way out for most disaffected Cuban stars. Two boxers, one baseball player and a boxing coach on loan to Mexico have defected since Cuba arrived in the United States to prepare for the Atlanta Games, and many more have left before or during international competitions in recent years.

Some of these defectors — such as the New York Mets' shortstop, Rey Ordonez, and the basketball player Richard Matienzo — have left small children behind in Cuba.

Besides her parents and a boyfriend from the men's volleyball team, Luis has a 10-year-old daughter, Idanaisy. She is listed in her Olympic profile as a third-year university student.

Luis, who also starred on Cuba's 1992 gold-medal team in Barcelona, and Bell, a left-handed power spiker, were too much for China, which had the benefit of a partisan crowd that featured the strange alliance of Chinese and Brazilians rooting against Cuba.

This was a result of Cuba's having defeated bronze medalist Brazil the day before in the semifinals, the game ending in a free-for-all that began when the players left the court and continued as they went for doping tests and on into the locker room. Punches were thrown, and there was no sign of conciliation Saturday when the teams took their places on the medal stand.

When the Cubans received their medals and flowers, the Brazilians did not applaud, as did the Chinese. While their fans rained insults on the Cubans, they held hands and showed no expression.

Later, when the ceremony was over, several of the Cuban players taunted the Brazilians by raising one finger, and a couple of the players threw their bouquets into the crowd. The Brazilians, like so many bleacher bums at Wrigley Field, threw them right back.



Lennox Mann/The Associated Press

Valdir Lermen of Brazil streaking across the finish line of his four-lap men's individual time trial.

A Little More History for Indurain

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Miguel Indurain, who had won the Tour de France for five straight years before finishing 11th this year, made more history Saturday.

In the first Olympics to allow professional cyclists, the 32-year-old Spaniard won the men's 32.4-mile (52-kilometer) time trial.

Indurain finished in 1 hour, 4 minutes, 5 seconds, an average of 30.3 miles per hour. Abraham Olano, the world road-race champion from Spain, won the silver medal in 1:04:17 and Chris Boardman of Britain, a time-trial specialist, won the bronze in 1:04:36.

In the women's 16.22-mile time trial, Zulfiya Zabirova of Russia, 22, upset Jeannie Longo-Ciprelli of France, the road-race champion, 36:40 to 37:00. Clara Hughes of Canada won the bronze medal in 37:13. The riders faced the same 8.11-mile circuit used for the men's and women's road races.

The men rode four laps through strange weather. At the bottom of the course, it was dry. On the top of the hill and in the parts where turns were sharp and quick, it rained so hard that, as Steve Hegg, an American rider who finished 16th, said: "There were little rivers." And there was typical Atlanta heat (84 degrees Fahrenheit or 30 degrees centigrade) and humidity (86 percent).

"I can't believe they put a time trial in the middle of town on a greasy road," Boardman said. "For me, a northern European, it got hot, and I feared heat stroke. On the last lap, my pulse was in the 190s. I never saw that before."

Indurain, more at home in warm weather, has thrived in the time trial. In his five-year winning streak in the Tour de France, the sport's most important race, he won 10 of the 15 time trials. But none in this year's Tour where, in the final time trial at Saint-Emilion, Indurain finished ahead of Olano, who was third, but 56 seconds behind Jan Ullrich of Germany. Ullrich did not ride in the Olympic time trial.

For most of the professionals, the pressure was no greater than what they faced every week earning their living by riding for their teams and corporate sponsors.

Many said riding in the Olympics was nice, but next weekend there is a World Cup race in San Sebastian, Spain, and the week after another in Leeds, England.

Indurain admitted that the Olympics is not the first priority for a cyclist although it took many questions for him to admit it:

Q. Is winning the Olympics more important than a world championship?

A. Both are very valuable races.

Q. Which is more valuable?

A. Both are valuable.

Q. How does this rank among your accomplishments?

A. This has been very important to me because the best riders are here.

One more try:

Q. Would you trade this gold medal for a victory in the Tour de France this year?

He laughed.

A. Yes.

Savon Wins Heavyweight Boxing Gold

By Tim Kawakami
Los Angeles Times Service

ATLANTA — Felix Savon, the saving grace.

At the end of a surprisingly shabby day of gold-medal fighting and unsurprising dodgy scoring Saturday at Alexander Memorial Coliseum, Savon did what Savon usually does:

He rose above it all, above the politics and the protests, the Cuba bashing, the Cuba praising and the Cuban expectations of a shower of gold.

In a classic 20-2 destruction of the Canadian fighter David Defiagbon, who was hurt early and wisely went into a shell that kept him upright, Savon won his second-consecutive Olympic heavyweight gold medal and gave Cuba its second boxing gold of the day.

"That was a real gold-medal performance," said Jesse Ravelo, a Cuban-born, assistant coach for the U.S. team. Said Defiagbon: "We had a plan to throw rights when he dropped his left hand, but he was very smart. He didn't make any mistakes."

The victory, coupled with the earlier gold won by the middleweight Ariel Hernandez, also a repeat Olympic champion, helped ease two earlier Cuban losses. One of those was a highly disputed decision against the welterweight Juan Hernandez, who also took silver in 1992 when he lost to Michael Carruth of Ireland.

After the decision was announced giving Oleg Saitov of Russia a 14-9 victory over Juan Hernandez, the Cuban coach, Alcides Sagarra, raged in the corner, screamed at the referee, threw Hernandez's gloves to the floor of the arena, then turned his back when Saitov jogged over for a handshake. "The Cuban boxers and coaches are not accustomed to losing and that explains their reaction," said the Russian coach, Nikolai Khronov, through a translator. "It was not sportsmanlike, not at all."

As has been the custom during these Games, the Cuban team refused to meet with reporters but hinted through intermediaries that Sagarra and the gold-medal winners might speak later. For the observing American officials, whose complaints about scoring have rung loud around this venue for two weeks, the irony of the Cubans in a furor was not missed.

David E. Lubs, executive director of USA Boxing, an overseer group, said he told Jerry Dusenberry, president of USA Boxing: "We should file a protest on behalf of Cuba."

U.S. boxing coach Al Mitchell said: "It's happened to Sagarra before, it's happened to all of us. It's a bad system, and everybody knows it."

It's a system that also produced perhaps the worst bout of the 300-plus fight tournament in the lightweight gold-medal round, when Hocine Soltani of Algeria and Tontcho Tontchev of Bulgaria turned in a dull match that ended up tied, 3-3. Tontchev scored three points only because he was given two of them when Soltani was penalized for slapping.

Soltani won the punch-count tiebreaker, 20-16, and the gold medal. But no fans. "It's that computer," Ravelo said. "It's taken the flavor out of the boxing. The fighters see what's happening, and it's boring now, because they're afraid to mix it up. They're scared to throw body shots and hooks because they know they don't score."

Other gold medals went to the light-flyweight Daniel Petrov Bojilov of Bulgaria, who defeated Mansueto Velasco of the Philippines, 19-6, and to the bantamweight Istvan Kovacs of Hungary, who beat Arnaldo Mesa of Cuba, 14-7.



Kathy Willens/The Associated Press

Felix Savon of Cuba after defeating David Defiagbon of Canada.

Nigeria Triumphant In Men's Soccer Final

By Athelia Knight
Washington Post Service

ATHENS, Georgia — Nigeria became the first African nation to win a major international soccer competition, coming from behind twice to defeat Argentina, 3-2, on a goal in the next-to-last minute to win the 1996 Olympic men's soccer gold medal.

It was the Nigerians' second comeback victory in two matches against a South American soccer power. In the semifinals, they upset the gold-medal favorite, Brazil, 4-3, in overtime after trailing, 3-1, in the second half.

They won Saturday as they had throughout the competition with an exciting, fast-paced attacking style of play that appealed to American crowds, which turned out in tremendous numbers for the tournament. A sellout crowd of 86,116 saw Saturday's game at the University of Georgia's Sanford Stadium.

"This is not only important for Nigerian football, but for all of football," Jo Bonfrere, Nigeria's coach, said. "Attacking football brings the best results and it's also a great spectacle for the fans."

Midfielder Emmanuel Amunike, a second-half substitute, gave Nigeria the victory by scoring in the 89th minute. The goal came from a free kick. As the kick was taken, the Argentine defense pushed up to catch Amunike off-side. But the linesman did not flag and Amunike, all alone, scored. Argentina protested in vain.

Claudio Lopez and Hernan Crespo, with a disputed penalty, had put Argentina ahead but Celestine Babayaro and Daniel Amokachi had hauled Nigeria back each time.

Lopez struck in the second minute, heading in a cross from Crespo. In the 50th minute, Ariel Ortega appeared to fall over in the penalty area but referee Pierluigi Collina of Italy gave a penalty against Taribo West.

Crespo converted for his sixth goal of the tournament, which left him as the joint top scorer with Bebeto of Brazil.

But Nigeria kept attacking and after forcing goalkeeper Pablo Cavallero to make several difficult saves, Amokachi equalized.

Additional material by Reuters



Thomas Kienzle/The Associated Press

Argentina's Ortega, right, and Amokachi of Nigeria.

Dance and Dressage: What Next? Horse Opera?

Reuters

ATLANTA — For the horsey crowd, the high-society accoutrements of top hat and tailcoat are an integral part of a sport favored by aristocrats and industrial barons.

So what were the sweaty rock and roll anthems of Tina Turner and Bruce Springsteen doing blaring out at the Olympic individual dressage finals on Saturday? And what could Abba's "Dancing Queen" possibly have to do with the intricacies of equine pirouettes?

Quite a bit, as it turns out.

Atlanta on Saturday marked the introduction of individual freestyle competition to the Olympics, setting dressage routines to music in a horseback ballet that equestrian officials hope will draw more of the public to an event more normally associated with European royalty.

"I like the freestyle, because you can really get into it," said the Dutch rider Anky van Grunsven, who won the silver medal on Saturday with a routine set to "Bonfire's Symphony," written by film composers and named after her horse.

"I think it helps the sport, because regular dressage can be boring for people who don't understand it. By adding music, it increases the audience's interest," van Grunsven added.

Isabell Werth of Germany, who won the gold medal, described her musical adaptation of "Just a Gigolo" — her horse is called Gigolo — as "pop music, like Tina Turner."

Sven Rothenberger of the Netherlands, who won the bronze medal and had his music laid down by the European tour manager for the Rolling Stones, marked his victorious ride by punching the air with his fist — albeit clad in a white glove.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT



McCann

The ATP Tour hits Cincinnati; will Andre Agassi claim his second consecutive victory? The Formula One Grand Prix circus moves to Budapest, Hungary; can Jacques Villeneuve stop his team-mate and series leader, Damon Hill, from taking another race win?

Tennis : 6 - 11 August, LIVE. The ATP Tour Super 9, Cincinnati, USA. Cincinnati brings together one of the toughest fields of the year including Agassi, Sampras, Kafelnikov, Becker, and the new Wimbledon Champion Richard Krajicek.

Formula One : 9 - 11 August, LIVE. The Hungarian Grand Prix, Budapest. A storming drive saw Damon Hill win here last year but the pressure will be on as Villeneuve and Schumacher try to stop his Championship bid.

IndyCar : 11 August, LIVE. The Miller 200, Lexington, Ohio, USA. It's been a difficult year in IndyCars and Al Unser Jr will be looking for a win in a clear race to follow on from his victory last year.

Athletics : 7 August, LIVE. IAAF International Meeting, Sestriere, Italy. Sestriere always produces strong fields and fast times and this year could supply solace to some of the beaten Olympic athletes.

Eurosport, the sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available throughout Europe, via cable and satellite.

OLYMPICS SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

COUNTRY STANDINGS

	G	S	B	Tot.
United States	43	32	26	101
Russia	26	20	15	61
Germany	18	16	27	61
China	16	22	12	50
France	15	7	14	36
Italy	12	8	11	31
Australia	9	9	20	38
South Korea	7	14	5	26
Cuba	7	8	8	23
Poland	7	5	4	16
Ukraine	8	2	11	21
Spain	5	6	5	16
Hungary	5	4	9	18
Romania	4	7	8	19
Greece	4	4	0	8
Switzerland	4	2	0	6
Denmark	4	1	1	6
Turkey	4	1	1	6
Canada	3	10	8	21
Bulgaria	3	6	5	14
Japan	3	6	5	14
Netherlands	3	5	10	18
Czech Republic	3	3	4	10
Brazil	3	2	9	14
New Zealand	3	2	1	6
Ireland	3	0	1	4
Kazakhstan	3	3	5	11
Belgium	2	2	2	6
Nigeria	2	1	5	8
North Korea	2	1	3	6
Norway	2	1	3	6
South Africa	2	1	1	4
Algeria	2	0	1	3
Ethiopia	2	0	1	3
Great Britain	1	8	7	16
Belarus	1	6	8	15
Kenya	1	4	2	7
Jamaica	1	3	2	6
Sweden	1	3	2	6
Finland	1	2	1	4
Indonesia	1	1	2	4
Iran	1	1	1	3
Yugoslavia	1	1	1	3
Armenia	1	1	0	2
Portugal	1	0	1	2
Slovakia	1	0	1	2
Burundi	1	0	0	1
Costa Rica	1	0	0	1
Ecuador	1	0	0	1
Hong Kong	1	0	0	1
Syria	1	0	0	1
Argentina	0	2	1	3
Namibia	0	2	0	2
Slovenia	0	2	0	2
Austria	0	1	2	3
Malaysia	0	1	1	2
Uzbekistan	0	1	2	3
Azerbaijan	0	1	0	1
Bahamas	0	1	0	1
Taiwan	0	1	0	1
Croatia	0	1	0	1
Latvia	0	1	0	1
Philippines	0	1	0	1
Zambia	0	1	0	1
Tonga	0	1	0	1
Georgia	0	0	2	2
Morocco	0	0	2	2
Trinidad	0	0	2	2
India	0	0	1	1
Israel	0	0	1	1
Lithuania	0	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	1	1
Mongolia	0	0	1	1
Mozambique	0	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	1
Moldova	0	0	1	1
Thailand	0	0	1	1
Tunisia	0	0	1	1
Uganda	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	253	255	286	794

FRIDAY'S MEDALISTS

ARCHERY
MEN'S TEAM
GOLD—United States (Justin Huish; Richard Johnson; Rod White)
SILVER—South Korea (Oh Kyo-moon; Kim Bo-ram; Jang Yong-ho)
BRONZE—Italy (Matteo Bisiani; Michele Frangilli; Andrea Parenti)
WOMEN'S TEAM
GOLD—South Korea (Kim Jo-sun; Yoon Hye-young; Kim Kyung-wook)
SILVER—Germany (Barbara Mensing; Cornelia Pfohl; Sandra Wagner)
BRONZE—Poland (Iwona Dzieciol; Katarzyna Klata; Joanna Nowicka)

ATHLETICS
MEN'S 3,000 STEEPLECHASE
GOLD—Joseph Keter, Kenya
SILVER—Moses Kiptanui, Kenya
BRONZE—Alessandro Lamruschini, Italy
MEN'S 50 km WALK
GOLD—Robert Korzeniowski, Poland
SILVER—Mikhail Schennikov, Russia
BRONZE—Valentin Massana, Spain
MEN'S POLE VAULT
GOLD—Jean Galfione, France
SILVER—Igor Trandenkov, Russia
BRONZE—Andrei Tivontchik, Germany
WOMEN'S 10,000
GOLD—Fernanda Ribeiro, Portugal
SILVER—Wang Junxia, China
BRONZE—Gete Wami, Ethiopia
WOMEN'S SHOT PUT
GOLD—Astrid Kumbernuss, Germany
SILVER—Sui Xinmei, China
BRONZE—Irina Khudorozhkina, Russia
WOMEN'S LONG JUMP
GOLD—Chioma Ajunwa, Nigeria
SILVER—Fiona May, Italy
BRONZE—Jackie Joyner-Kersee, U.S.

BASEBALL
GOLD—Cuba
SILVER—Japan
BRONZE—United States

DIVING
MEN'S PLATFORM
GOLD—Dmitry Sautin, Russia
SILVER—Jan Hempel, Germany
BRONZE—Xiao Hailiang, China

FIELD HOCKEY
MEN
GOLD—Netherlands
SILVER—Spain
BRONZE—Australia

RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS
TEAM
GOLD—Spain (Marta Baldo; Nuria Cabanillas; Estela Gimenez; Lorena Gurendez; Tania Lamarca; Estibaliz Martinez)
SILVER—Bulgaria (Ivelina Taleva; Valentina Kevlian; Ina Deltcheva; Maja Tabakova; Maria Koleva; Vjara Vatachka)
BRONZE—Russia (Evguenia Botchkareva; Irina Dziouba; Angelina Iouchkova; Olga Chtyrenko; Elena Krivochei; Ioulia Ivanova)

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING
GOLD—U.S. (Tammy Cleland; Becky Dyroen-Lancer; Heather Pease; Jill Savery, Concord, Calif.; Nathalie Schneyder; Jill Sudduth; Emily Lesueur; Margot Thien; Heather Simmons-Carrasco; Suzannah Bianco)
SILVER—Canada (Karen Clark; Christine Larsen; Janice Bremner; Sylvie Frechette; Valerie Hould-Marchand; Karen Fonteyne; Kasia Kulesza; Cari Read; Erin Woodley; Lisa Alexander)
BRONZE—Japan (Akiko Kawase; Miya Tachibana; Kaori Takahashi; Miho Takeda; Rei Jimbo; Raika Fujii; Miho Kawabe; Riho Nakajima; Junko Tanaka; Mayuko Fujiki)

TENNIS
MEN'S DOUBLES
GOLD—Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, Australia
SILVER—Neil Broad and Tim Henman, Britain
BRONZE—Marc-Kevin Goellner and David Prinosil, Germany
WOMEN'S SINGLES
GOLD—Lindsay Davenport, U.S.
SILVER—Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Spain
BRONZE—Jana Novotna, Czech Republic

WRESTLING (FREESTYLE)
82 kg (114.5 POUNDS)
GOLD—Valentin Jordanov, Bulgaria
SILVER—Namik Abdullaev, Azerbaijan
BRONZE—Maulen Mamirov, Kazakstan
82 kg (136.5 POUNDS)
GOLD—Tom Brands Iowa City, Iowa
SILVER—Jang Jae-sung, South Korea
BRONZE—Elbrus Tedeev, Ukraine
74 kg (163 POUNDS)
GOLD—Bouvaisa Saitiev, Russia
SILVER—Park Jang-soon, South Korea
BRONZE—Takuya Ota, Japan
90 kg (198 POUNDS)
GOLD—Rasul Khadem, Iran
SILVER—Makharbek Khadartsev, Russia
BRONZE—Eldari Kurtanidze, Georgia
130 kg (286 POUNDS)
GOLD—Mahmut Demir, Turkey
SILVER—Alexei Medvedev, Belarus
BRONZE—Bruce Baumgartner, U.S.

YACHTING
SOLING
GOLD—Germany (Jochen Schuemann, Thomas Flach, Bernd Jaeckel)
SILVER—Russia (Georgiy Shayduko, Dmitriy Shabanov, Igor Skalin)
BRONZE—United States (Jeff Madrigali; Jim Barton; Kent Massey)

SATURDAY'S MEDALISTS

ATHLETICS
(h-heat; f-final)
MEN'S 1,500
GOLD—Noureddine Morceli, Algeria
SILVER—Fermin Cacho, Spain
BRONZE—Stephen Kipkorir, Kenya
MEN'S 5,000
GOLD—Venuste Niyongabo, Burundi
SILVER—Paul Bitok, Kenya
BRONZE—Khalid Boulami, Morocco
MEN'S 400 RELAY
GOLD—Canada (hf-Donovan Bailey; f-Robert Esmie; hf-Glenroy Gilbert; hf-Bruny Surin; h-Carlton Chambers)
SILVER—United States (hf-Tim Harden; hf-Jon Drummond; f-Michael Marsh; hf-Dennis Mitchell; h-Tim Montgomery)
BRONZE—Brazil (hf-Edson Ribeiro; hf-Arnaldo Silva; hf-Andre Silva; hf-Robson da Silva)
MEN'S 1,600 RELAY
GOLD—United States (hf-LaMont Smith; f-Alvin Harrison; hf-Derek Mills; hf-Anthuan Maybank; h-Jason Rouser)
SILVER—Britain (hf-Iwan Thomas; hf-Jamie Baulch; hf-Mark Richardson; f-Roger Black; h-Du'aine Ladejo)
BRONZE—Jamaica (hf-Michael McDonald; hf-Roxbert Martin; hf-Greg Haughton; f-Davian Clarke; h-Dennis Blake)
JAVELIN
GOLD—Jan Zelezny, Czech Republic
SILVER—Steve Backley, Britain
BRONZE—Seppo Raty, Finland
WOMEN'S 1,500
GOLD—Svetlana Masterkova, Russia
SILVER—Gabriela Szabo, Romania
BRONZE—Theresia Kiesl, Austria
WOMEN'S 400 RELAY
GOLD—United States (f-Gail Devers; hf-Chryste Gaines; hf-Gwen Torrence; hf-Inger Miller; h-Carlette Guidry)
SILVER—Bahamas (f-Chandra Sturrup; hf-Eldece Clarke; hf-Sevatheda Fynes; hf-Pauline Davis; h-Debbie Ferguson)
BRONZE—Jamaica (hf-Michelle Freeman; f-Juliet Cuthbert; hf-Nikole Mitchell; f-Merlene Ottey; h-Gillian Russell; h-Andrea Lloyd)
WOMEN'S 1,600 Relay
GOLD—United States (hf-Rochelle Stevens; hf-Maicel Malone; hf-Kim Graham; f-Jearl Miles; h-Linetta Wilson)
SILVER—Nigeria (hf-Bisi Afolabi; hf-Fatima Yusuf; hf-Charity Opara; hf-Falilat Ogunkoya)
BRONZE—Germany (hf-Uta Rohlaender; hf-Linda Kisabaka; hf-Anja Ruecker; hf-Grit Breuer)
WOMEN'S HIGH JUMP
GOLD—Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgaria
SILVER—Niki Bakoyianni, Greece
BRONZE—Inga Babakova, Ukraine

BASKETBALL
MEN
GOLD—United States
SILVER—Yugoslavia
BRONZE—Lithuania

BOXING
LIGHT FLYWEIGHT (106 POUNDS)
GOLD—Daniel Petrov, Bulgaria
SILVER—Mansueto Velasco, Philippines
BRONZE—Oleg Kiryukhin, Ukraine and Rafael Lozano, Spain
BANTAMWEIGHT (119 POUNDS)
GOLD—Istvan Kovacs, Hungary
SILVER—Arnaldo Mesa, Cuba
BRONZE—Raimkul Malakhbekov, Russia and Vichairachanon Khadpo, Thailand
LIGHTWEIGHT (132 POUNDS)
GOLD—Hocine Soltani, Algeria
SILVER—Tontcho Tontchev, Bulgaria
BRONZE—Terrance Cauthen, Philadelphia and Leonard Doroftei, Romania
WELTERWEIGHT (147 POUNDS)
GOLD—Oleg Saitov, Russia
SILVER—Juan Hernandez, Cuba
BRONZE—Marian Simion, Romania and Daniel Santos, Puerto Rico
MIDDLEWEIGHT (165 POUNDS)
GOLD—Ariel Hernandez, Cuba
SILVER—Malik Beyleroglu, Turkey
BRONZE—Rhoshii Wells, U.S., and Mohamed Bahari, Algeria
HEAVYWEIGHT (201 POUNDS)
GOLD—Felix Savon, Cuba
SILVER—David Defiagbon, Canada
BRONZE—Nate Jones, U.S., and Luan Krasniqi, Germany

CANOE-KAYAK
MEN'S CANOE SINGLE 1000
GOLD—Martin Doktor, Czech Republic
SILVER—Ivan Klementyev, Latvia
BRONZE—Gyorgy Zala, Hungary
MEN'S CANOE DOUBLE 1000
GOLD—Andreas Dittmer and Gunar Kirchbach, Germany
SILVER—Marcel Glavan and Antonel Borsan, Romania
BRONZE—Gyorgy Kolonics and Csaba Horvath, Hungary
MEN'S KAYAK SINGLE 1000
GOLD—Knut Holmann, Norway
SILVER—Beniamino Bonomi, Italy
BRONZE—Clint Robinson, Australia
MEN'S KAYAK DOUBLE 1000
GOLD—Antonio Rossi and Daniele Scarpa, Italy
SILVER—Kay Bluhm and Torsten Gutsche, Germany
BRONZE—Andrian Dushev and Milk Kazanov, Bulgaria
MEN'S KAYAK FOURS 1000
GOLD—Germany (Detlef Hofmann; Olaf Winter; Thomas Reineck; Mark Zabel)
SILVER—Hungary (Attila Adrovicz; Ferenc Csipes; Gabor Horvath; Andras Rajna)
BRONZE—Russia (Sergey Verlin; Oleg Gorobiy; Anatoliy Tishchenko; Georgiy Tsybulnikov)
WOMEN'S KAYAK FOURS 500
GOLD—Germany (Ramona Portwich; Manuela Mucke; Birgit Fischer; Anett Schuck)
SILVER—Switzerland (Daniela Baumer; Sabine Eichenberger; Ingrid Haralamow; Gabi Mueller)
BRONZE—Sweden (Agneta Andersson; Ingela Ericsson; Anna Olsson; Susanne Rosenqvist)

CYCLING
MEN'S INDIVIDUAL TIME TRIAL
GOLD—Miguel Indurain, Spain
SILVER—Abraham Olano, Spain
BRONZE—Chris Boardman, Britain
WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL TIME TRIAL
GOLD—Zulfiya Zabirova, Russia
SILVER—Jeannie Longo-Ciprelli, France
BRONZE—Clara Hughes, Canada

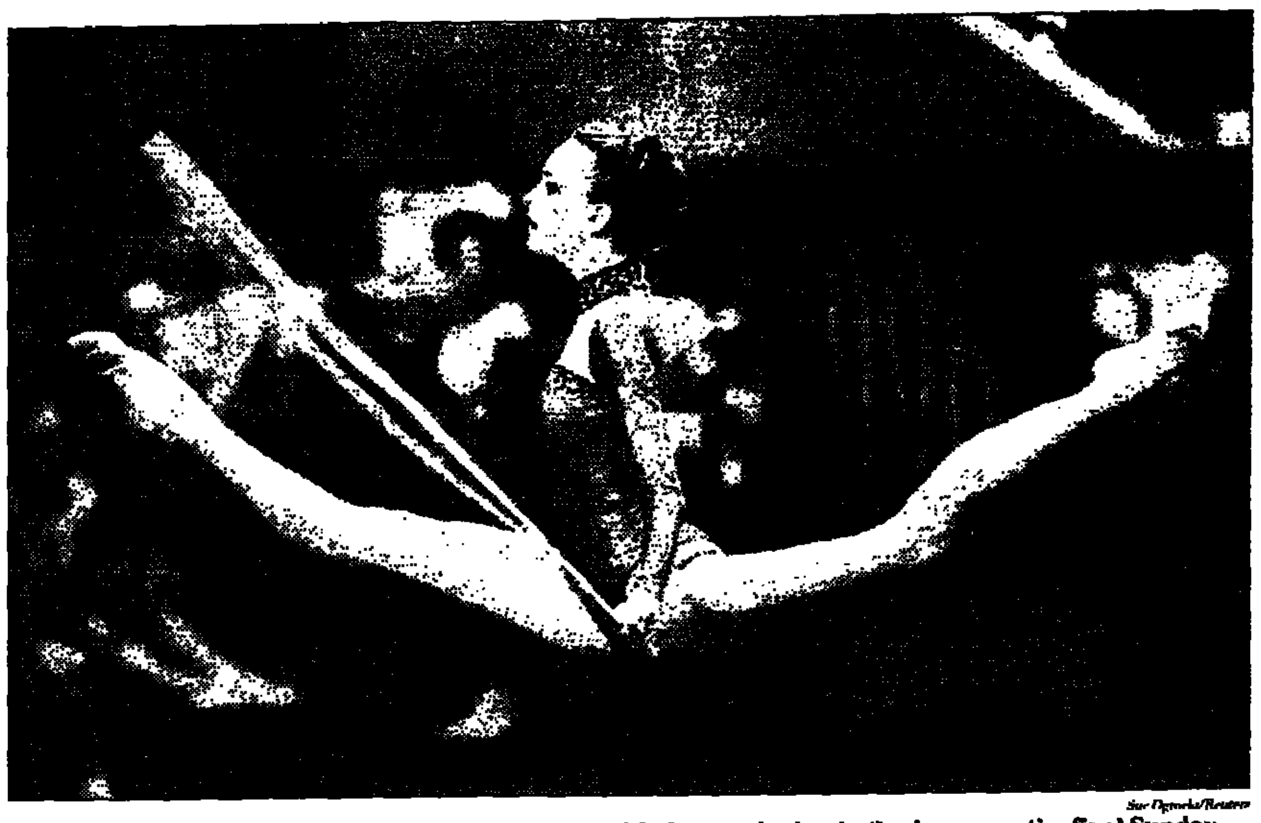
EQUESTRIAN
INDIVIDUAL DRESSAGE
GOLD—Isabell Werth (Gigolo), Germany
SILVER—Anky Van Grunsven (Bonfire), Netherlands
BRONZE—Sven Rothenberger (Weyden), Netherlands

SOCCER
MEN
GOLD—Nigeria
SILVER—Argentina
BRONZE—Brazil

TEAM HANDBALL
WOMEN
GOLD—Denmark
SILVER—South Korea
BRONZE—Hungary

TENNIS
MEN'S SINGLES
GOLD—Andre Agassi, Las Vegas
SILVER—Sergi Bruguera, Spain
BRONZE—Leander Paes, India
WOMEN'S DOUBLES
GOLD—Gigi Fernandez and Mary Joe Fernandez, U.S.
SILVER—Jana Novotna and Helena Sukova, Czech Republic
BRONZE—Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and Conchita Martinez, Spain

VOLLEYBALL
WOMEN
GOLD—Cuba
SILVER—China
BRONZE—Brazil



Sue Ogrocki/Reuters
Yekaterina Serebryanskaya of Ukraine, performing with the rope in the rhythmic gymnastics final Sunday.



Kimimasa Mayama/Reuters
Kyeong Lim of South Korea taking aim at Denmark's goal in the handball final.

BASEBALL

GOLD MEDAL
Cuba 13, Japan 9
BRONZE MEDAL
United States 10, Nicaragua 3

BASKETBALL

MEN
GOLD MEDAL
United States 95, Yugoslavia 69
BRONZE MEDAL
Lithuania 80, Australia 74
FIFTH PLACE
Greece 91, Brazil 72
SEVENTH PLACE
Croatia 99, China 85
WOMEN
FIFTH PLACE
Hungary 20, Norway 18
SEVENTH PLACE
Japan 81, Italy 69
NINTH PLACE
China 85, South Korea 71
ELEVENTH PLACE
Canada 88, Zaire 46
SEMIFINALS
Brazil 81, Ukraine 60
United States 93, Australia 71

BOXING

LIGHT-FLYWEIGHT (48 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Daniel Petrov Bojilov, Bulgaria, def. Mansueto Velasco, Philippines, pts 19-6.
BRONZE MEDALS
Oleg Kiryukhin, Ukraine, and Rafael Lozano, Spain.
FLYWEIGHT (51 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Maikro Romero, Cuba, def. Bulat Dzumadilov, Kazakhstan, 12-11.
BRONZE MEDALS
Albert Pakeev, Russia, and Zoltan Lunka, Germany.
SEMIFINALS
Maikro Romero, Cuba, def. Albert Pakeev, Russia, 12-6; Bulat Dzumadilov, Kazakhstan, def. Zoltan Lunka, Germany, 23-18.
BANTAMWEIGHT (54 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Istvan Kovacs, Hungary, def. Arnaldo Mesa, Cuba, pts 14-7.
BRONZE MEDALS
Raimkul Malakhbekov, Russia, and Vichairachanon Khadpo, Thailand.
FEATHERWEIGHT (57kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Somluck Kamsing, Thailand, def. Serafim Todorov, Bulgaria, 8-5.
BRONZE MEDALS
Pablo Chacon, Argentina, and Floyd Mayweather, U.S.
SEMIFINALS
Serafim Todorov, Bulgaria, def. Floyd Mayweather, U.S., 10-9; Somluck Kamsing, Thailand, def. Pablo Chacon, Argentina, 20-8.
LIGHTWEIGHT (60 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Hocine Soltani, Algeria, def. Tontcho Tontchev, Bulgaria, tiebreak.
BRONZE MEDALS
Terrance Cauthen, U.S., and Leonard Doroftei, Romania.
LIGHT-WELTERWEIGHT (63.5kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Hector Vinent, Cuba, def. Oktay Urkal, Germany, 20-13.
BRONZE MEDALS
Bolat Niyazymbetov, Kazakhstan, and Fathi Missaoui, Tunisia.
SEMIFINALS
Hector Vinent, Cuba, def. Bolat Niyazymbetov, Kazakhstan, 23-6; Oktay Urkal, Germany, def. Fathi Missaoui, Tunisia, 20-6.
WELTERWEIGHT (67 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Oleg Saitov, Russia, def. Juan Hernandez, Cuba, pts 14-9.
BRONZE MEDALS
Marian Simion, Romania, and Daniel Santos, Puerto Rico.
LIGHT-MIDDLEWEIGHT (71 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
David Reid, U.S., def. Alfredo Duvergel, Cuba, referee stopped contest in 3d round.
BRONZE MEDALS
Karim Tulaganov, Uzbekistan, and Ezmouhan Ibzaimov, Kazakhstan.
SEMIFINALS
David Reid, U.S., def. Karim Tulaganov, Uzbekistan, 12-4; Alfredo Duvergel, Cuba, def. Ezmouhan Ibzaimov, Kazakhstan.
MIDDLEWEIGHT (75 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Ariel Hernandez, Cuba, def. Malik Beyleroglu, Turkey, pts 11-3.
BRONZE MEDALS
Mohamed Bahari, Algeria, and Rashii Wells, U.S.
LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT (81 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Vasilii Jirov, Kazakhstan, def. Seung-Bae Lee, South Korea, 17-4.
BRONZE MEDALS
Antonio Tarver, U.S., and Thomas Ulrich, Germany.
SEMIFINALS
Seung-Bae Lee, South Korea, def. Thomas Ulrich, Germany, 12-8; Vasilii Jirov, Kazakhstan, def. Antonio Tarver, U.S., 15-9.
HEAVYWEIGHT (91 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Felix Savon, Cuba, def. David Defiagbon, Canada, points 20-2.
BRONZE MEDALS
Nate Jones, U.S. and Luan Krasniqi, Germany.
SUPER-HEAVYWEIGHT (91kg+)
GOLD MEDAL
Vladimir Klichko, Ukraine, def. Paea Wolfgram, Tonga, 7-3.
BRONZE MEDALS
Alexei Lezin, Russia, and Duncan Dokiwari, Nigeria.
SEMIFINALS
Paea Wolfgram, Tonga, def. Duncan Dokiwari, Nigeria, 7-6; Vladimir Klichko, Ukraine, def. Alexei Lezin, Russia, 4-1.

CANOE/KAYAK

MEN
500 METER KAYAK SINGLES
FINAL
1, Antonio Rossi, Italy, 1:37.42; 2, Knut Holmann, Norway, 1:38.33; 3, Piotr Markiewicz, Poland, 1:38.61; 4, Geza Magyar, Romania, 1:38.97; 5, Lutz Liwowski, Germany, 1:39.30; 6, Miguel Garcia, Spain, 1:40.04; 7, Mikko Kolehmainen, Finland, 1:40.33; 8, Robert Erban, Slovakia, 1:40.40; 9, Cameron McFadzean, Australia, 1:41.02.
500 METER KAYAK PAIRS
FINAL
1, Germany, Kay Bluhm and Torsten Gutsche, 1:28.69; 2, Italy, Beniamino Bonomi and Daniele Scarpa, 1:28.72; 3, Australia, Danny Collins and Andrew Trim, 1:29.40; 4, Russia, Oleg Gorobiy and Anatoliy Tishchenko, 1:29.67; 5, Poland, Maciej Freimut and Adam Wysocki, 1:29.93; 6, Hungary, Krisztian Bartfai and Zsolt Gyulay, 1:30.00; 7, Romania, Daniel Stoian and Romica Serban, 1:30.05; 8, Bulgaria, Milko Kazanov and Andrian Dushev, 1:30.51; 9, Denmark, Thor Nielsen and Jesper Staal, 1:30.75.
500 METER CANADIAN SINGLES
FINAL
1, Martin Doktor, Czech Republic, 1:49.93; 2, Slavomir Knazovicky, Slovakia, 1:50.51; 3, Imre Pulai, Hungary, 1:50.75; 4, Mykhaylo Slivinskiy, Ukraine, 1:51.71; 5, Thomas Zereske, Germany, 1:52.35; 6, Christian Frederiksen, Denmark, 1:52.84; 7, Konstantin Negodyayev, Kazakhstan, 1:53.15; 8, Steve Giles, Canada, 1:53.32; 9, Nikolay Bukhalov, Bulgaria, disqualified.
500 METER CANADIAN PAIRS
FINAL
1, Hungary, Csaba Horvath and Gyorgy Kolonics, 1:40.42; 2, Moldova, Nikolai Juravschi and Victor Reneischi, 1:40.45; 3, Romania, Gheorghe Andriev and Grigore Obreja, 1:41.33; 4, Germany, Andreas Dittmer and Gunar Kirchbach, 1:41.76; 5, Bulgaria, Martin Marinov and Blagovest Stoyanov, 1:42.20; 6, Russia, Andrey Kabanov and Pavel Konovalov, 1:42.49; 7, Spain, Jose Alfredo Bea and Oleg Shelestenko, 1:43.57; 8, Slovakia, Csaba Orosz and Peter Poles, 1:44.11; 9, Belarus, Aleksandr Maseykov and Dmitriy Dovgalyonok, 1:46.84.
1,000 METER CANADIAN SINGLES
FINAL
1, Martin Doktor, Czech Republic, 3:54.41; 2, Ivan Klementyev, Latvia, 3:54.95; 3, Gyorgy Zala, Hungary, 3:56.36; 4, Patrick Schulze, Germany, 3:57.77; 5, Pascal Sylvoz, France, 3:59.01; 6, Victor Partnoi, Romania, 3:59.85; 7, Roman Bundz, Ukraine, 4:02.07; 8, Ivan Sabjan, Croatia, 4:04.06; 9, Nikolay Bukhalov, Bulgaria, 4:13.03.
1,000 METER KAYAK SINGLES
FINAL
1, Knut Holmann, Norway, 3:25.78; 2, Beniamino Bonomi, Italy, 3:27.07; 3, Clint Robinson, Australia, 3:29.71; 4, Lutz Liwowski, Germany, 3:30.02; 5, Agustin Calderon, Spain, 3:31.39; 6, Andrzej Gajewski, Poland, 3:32.52; 7, Marin Popescu, Romania, 3:34.54; 8, Sebastian Cuattrin, Brazil, 3:34.66; 9, Mikko Kolehmainen, Finland, 3:35.84.
WOMEN
500 METER KAYAK SINGLES
FINAL
1, Rita Koban, Hungary, 1:47.65; 2, Caroline Brunet, Canada, 1:47.89; 3, Josefa Idem, Italy, 1:48.73; 4, Birgit Fischer, Germany, 1:49.38; 5, Susanne Gunnarsson, Sweden, 1:49.59; 6, Ursula Profanter, Austria, 1:50.27; 7, Katrin Borchert, Australia, 1:50.81; 8, Ingrid Haralamow, Switzerland, 1:50.87; 9, Aneta Pastuszka, Poland, 1:52.45.
500 METER KAYAK PAIRS
FINAL
1, Sweden, Agneta Andersson and Susanne Gunnarsson, 1:39.32; 2, Germany, Ramona Portwich and Birgit Fischer, 1:39.68; 3, Australia, Katrin Borchert and Anna Wood, 1:40.64; 4, Hungary, Rita Koban and Szilvia Mednyanszki, 1:40.89; 5, Canada, Marie-Josee Gibeau and Corrina Kennedy, 1:41.31; 6, Spain, Izaskun Aramburu and Beatriz Manchon, 1:42.62; 7, Poland, Izabela Dylewska-Swiatowiak and Elzbieta Urbanczyk, 1:42.75; 8, Russia, Larisa Kosorukova and Natalya Gully, 1:43.23; 9, France, Sabine Kleinhenz and Severine Loyau, 1:43.44.

CYCLING

MEN
INDIVIDUAL TIME TRIAL
1, Miguel Indurain, Spain, 1 hour 4 minute 5 seconds; 2, Abraham Olano, Spain, 1:04:17; 3, Chris Boardman, Britain, 1:04:36; 4, Maurizio Fondriest, Italy, 1:05:0; 5, Tony Rominger, Switzerland, 1:06:05; 6, Lance Armstrong, U.S., 1:06:28; 7, Alex Zulle, Switzerland, 1:06:33; 8, Patrick Jonker, Australia, 1:06:54; 9, Dariusz Baranowski, Poland, 1:07:08; 10, Michael Rich, Germany, 1:07:08
WOMEN
INDIVIDUAL TIME TRIAL
1, Zulfiya Zabirova, Russia, 36 minutes, 40 seconds; 2, Jeannie Longo-Ciprelli, France, 37:00; 3, Clara Hughes, Canada, 37:13; 4, Kathryn Watt, Australia, 37:53; 5, Marion Clignet, France, 38:14; 6, Tea Vikstedt-Nyman, Finland, 38:24; 7, Jolanta Polikeviciute, Lithuania, 38:27; 8, Imelda Chiappa, Italy, 38:47; 9, Linda Jackson, Canada, 38:50; 10, Anna Wilson, Australia, 38:50.

DIVING

PLATFORM FINAL
MEN
1, Dmitry Sautin, Russia, 692.34 points; 2, Jan Hempel, Germany, 663.27; 3, Xiao Hailiang, China, 658.20; 4, Tian Liang, China, 648.18; 5, Vladimir Timoshinin, Russia, 628.59; 6, David Pichler, U.S., 607.11; 7, Fernando Platas, Mexico, 603.03; 8, Michael Kuehne, Germany, 583.98; 9, Patrick Jeffrey, U.S., 560.22; 10, Ken Terauchi, Japan, 559.89.

EQUESTRIAN

INDIVIDUAL DRESSAGE FREESTYLE
FINAL
1, Isabell Werth, Germany, Gigolo, 235.09; 2, Anky Van Grunsven, Netherlands, Bonfire, 233.02; 3, Sven Rothenberger, Netherlands, Weyden, 224.94; 4, Monica Theodorescu, Germany, Grunox, 224.56; 5, Michelle Gibson, U.S., Peron, 222.83; 6, Klaus Balkenhol, Germany, Goldstern, 221.81; 7, Margit Otto-Crepin, France, Lucky Lord, 219.80; 8, Guenter Seidel, U.S., Graf George, 215.02; 9, Martin Schaudt, Germany, Durgo, 212.75; 10, Louise Nathhorst, Sweden, Walk On Top, 212.54.
INDIVIDUAL SHOWJUMPING
FINAL
1, Ulrich Kirchhoff, Germany, Jus De Pommes, 1.00; 2, Willi Melliger, Switzerland, Calvaro, 4.00; 3, Alexandra Ledermann, France, Rochet M, 4.00; 4, Hugo Simon, Austria, ET, 4.00; 5, Urs Fach, Switzerland, Jeremia, 4.00; 6, Geoff Billington, Britain, It's Otto, 4.00; 7, Jan Tops, Netherlands, Top Gun, 4.00; 8, Alvaro Miranda Neto, Brazil, Aspen, 4.00; 9, Rodrigo Pessoa, Brazil, Tomboy, 4.25; 10, John Whitaker, Britain, Welham, 4.25. 11, Martin Bauer, Austria, Remus, 8.00
Medal results after a 7-way jump-off:
SILVER MEDAL
Willi Melliger, Switzerland, Calvaro.
BRONZE MEDAL
Alexandra Ledermann, France, Rochet M.

FIELD HOCKEY

MEN
GOLD MEDAL
Netherlands 3, Spain 1
BRONZE MEDAL
Australia 3, Germany 2

GYMNASTICS

RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS
ALL-AROUND INDIVIDUAL
SEMIFINAL
1, Ekaterina Serebryanskaya, Ukraine, 39.332 points; 2, Elena Vitrichenko, Ukraine, 39.266; 3, Ianina Batyrchina, Russia, 39.232; 4, Maria Petrova, Bulgaria, 38.89; 5, Larissa Loukianenko, Belarus, 38.749; 6, Tatiana Ogryzko, Belarus, 38.681; 7, Amina Zaripova, Russia, 38.664; 8, Eva Serrano, France, 38.615; 9, Almudena Cid Tostado, Spain, 38.448; 10, Magdalena Brzeska, Germany, 38.232.
FINAL
1, Ekaterina Serebryanskaya, Ukraine, 39.683 points; 2, Ianina Batyrchina, Russia, 39.382; 3, Elena Vitrichenko, Ukraine, 39.331; 4, Amina Zaripova, Russia, 39.264; 5, Maria Petrova, Bulgaria, 38.999; 6, Eva Serrano, France, 38.816; 7, Larissa Loukianenko, Belarus, 38.666; 8, Tatiana Ogryzko, Belarus, 38.530; 9, Almudena Cid Tostado, Spain, 38.515; 10, Magdalena Brzeska, Germany, 38.315.

HANDBALL

MEN
GOLD MEDAL
Croatia 27, Sweden 26
BRONZE MEDAL
Spain 27, France 25
SEMIFINALS
Croatia 24, France 20
Sweden 25, Spain 20
FIFTH PLACE
Russia 29, Egypt 26
WOMEN
GOLD MEDAL
Denmark 37, South Korea 33, OT
BRONZE MEDAL
Hungary 20, Norway 18
SEMIFINALS
Denmark 23, Norway 19
South Korea 39, Hungary 25
FIFTH PLACE
China 28, Germany 26
SEVENTH PLACE
Angola 24, United States 23

SOCCER

MEN
GOLD MEDAL
Nigeria 3, Argentina 2
BRONZE MEDAL
Brazil 5, Portugal 0

SWIMMING

TEAM COMPETITION
FINAL
1, United States, 99.72 points; 2, Canada, 98.36; 3, Japan, 97.75; 4, Russia, 97.26; 5, France, 96.07; 6, Italy, 94.25; 7, China, 94.12; 8, Mexico, 93.83.

TENNIS

MEN
SINGLES
GOLD MEDAL
Andre Agassi (1), U.S., def. Sergi Bruguera, Spain, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.
BRONZE MEDAL
Leander Paes, India, def. Fernando Meligeni, Brazil, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.
DOUBLES
GOLD MEDAL
Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, Australia, def. Neil Broad and Tim Henman, Britain 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.
WOMEN
DOUBLES
GOLD MEDAL
Mary Joe Fernandez and Gigi Fernandez (1), U.S., def. Helena Sukova and Jana Novotna (2), Czech Republic, 7-6, (8-6), 6-4.

TRACK & FIELD

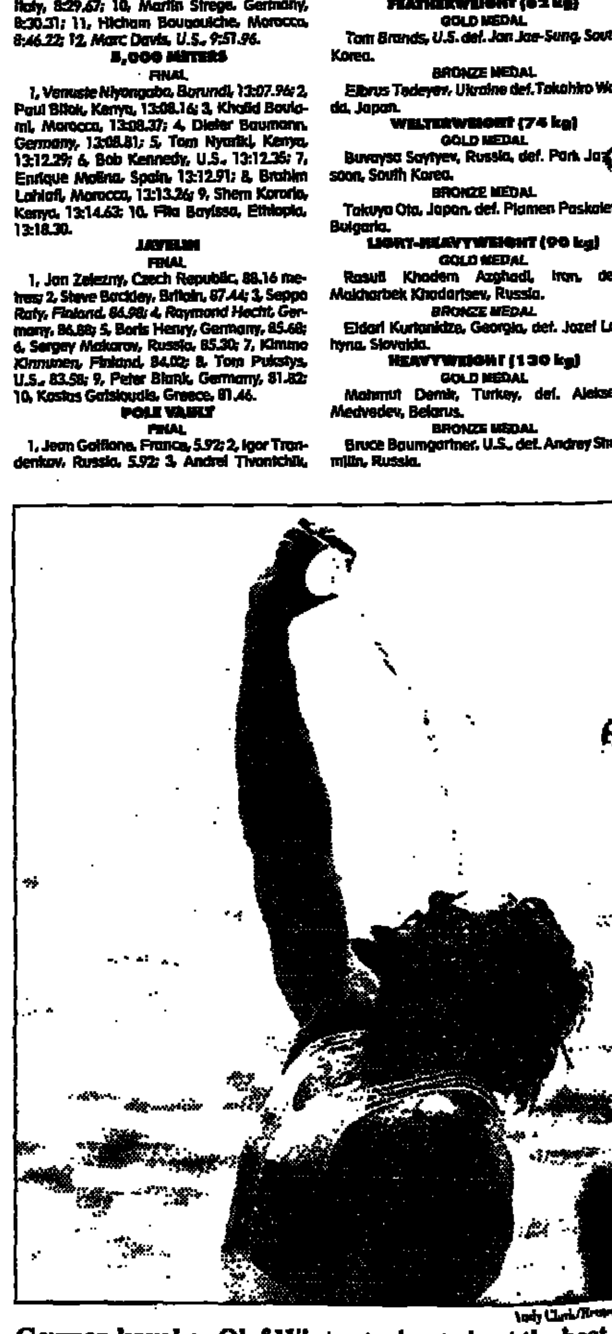
MEN
400 METER RELAY
SEMIFINALS
Heat 1—1, Canada, 38.36 seconds; 2, Brazil, 38.42; 3, Ukraine, 38.56; 4, Ghana, 38.62; 5, Sierra Leone, 38.91; 6, Spain, 38.91; 7, Ivory Coast, 38.99; Germany, did not finish.
Heat 2—1, U.S., 37.96; 2, Cuba, 38.55; 3, Sweden, 38.63; 4, France, 38.82; Nigeria, did not finish; Australia, disqualified; Bahamas, disqualified; Jamaica, disqualified.
FINAL
1, Canada, 37.69; 2, U.S., 38.05; 3, Brazil, 38.41; 4, Ukraine, 38.55; 5, Sweden, 38.67; 6, Cuba, 39.39; France, did not finish; Ghana, did not start.
1,500 METERS
FINAL
1, Noureddine Morceli, Algeria, 3:35.78; 2, Fermin Cacho, Spain, 3:36.40; 3, Stephen Kipkorir, Kenya, 3:36.72; 4, Laban Rotich, Kenya, 3:37.39; 5, William Tanui, Kenya, 3:37.42; 6, Abdi Bile, Somalia, 3:38.03; 7, Marko Koers, Netherlands, 3:38.18; 8, Ali Hakimi, Tunisia, 3:38.19; 9, Mohammed Suleiman, Qatar, 3:38.26; 10, Driss Maazouzi, Morocco, 3:39.65.
1600 METER RELAY
SEMIFINALS
Heat 1—1, Britain, 3:01.36; 2, Senegal, 3:01.72; 3, Kenya, 3:01.73; 4, Poland, 3:02.29; 5, South Africa, 3:02.96; 6, Brazil, 3:03.46; 7, Australia, 3:04.55; 8, Russia, 3:05.63.
Heat 2—1, U.S., 2:57.87; 2, Jamaica, 2:58.42; 3, Japan, 3:01.92; 4, Bahamas, 3:02.17; 5, Italy, 3:02.56; 6, Switzerland, 3:05.36; 7, Saudi Arabia, 3:07.18; Nigeria, disqualified.
FINAL
1, U.S., 2:55.99; 2, Britain, 2:56.60; 3, Jamaica, 2:59.42; 4, Senegal, 3:00.64; 5, Japan, 3:00.76; 6, Poland, 3:00.96; 7, Bahamas, 3:02.71; Kenya, did not start.
MARATHON
FINAL
1, Josia Thugwane, Russia, 2:12:36; 2, Bong-Ju Lee, Korea, 2:12:39; 3, Eric Wainaina, Kenya, 2:12:44; 4, Martin Fiz, Spain, 2:13:20; 5, Richard Nerurkar, Britain, 2:13:39; 6, German Silva, Mexico, 2:14:29; 7, Steve Moneghetti, Australia, 2:14:35; 8, Benjamin Paredes, Mexico, 2:14:55; 9, Danilo Goffi, Italy, 2:15:08; 10, Luis Antonio Dos Santos, Brazil, 2:15:55.
3,000 METER STEEPLECHASE
FINAL
1, Joseph Keter, Kenya, 8:07.12; 2, Moses Kiptanui, Kenya, 8:08.33; 3, Alessandro Lambruschini, Italy, 8:11.28; 4, Matthew Birir, Kenya, 8:17.18; 5, Mark Croghan, U.S., 8:17.84; 6, Steffen Brand, Germany, 8:18.52; 7, Brahim Boulami, Morocco, 8:23.13; 8, Jim Svenoey, Norway, 8:23.39; 9, Angelo Carosi, Italy, 8:29.67; 10, Martin Strege, Germany, 8:30.31; 11, Hicham Bouaouiche, Morocco, 8:46.22; 12, Marc Davis, U.S., 9:51.96.
5,000 METERS
FINAL
1, Venuste Niyongabo, Burundi, 13:07.96; 2, Paul Bitok, Kenya, 13:08.16; 3, Khalid Boulami, Morocco, 13:08.37; 4, Dieter Baumann, Germany, 13:08.81; 5, Tom Nyariki, Kenya, 13:12.29; 6, Bob Kennedy, U.S., 13:12.35; 7, Enrique Molina, Spain, 13:12.91; 8, Brahim Lahlafi, Morocco, 13:13.26; 9, Shem Kororia, Kenya, 13:14.63; 10, Fita Bayissa, Ethiopia, 13:18.30.
JAVELIN
FINAL
1, Jan Zelezny, Czech Republic, 88.16 meters; 2, Steve Backley, Britain, 87.44; 3, Seppo Raty, Finland, 86.98; 4, Raymond Hecht, Germany, 86.88; 5, Boris Henry, Germany, 85.68; 6, Sergey Makarov, Russia, 85.30; 7, Kimmo Kinnunen, Finland, 84.02; 8, Tom Pukstys, U.S., 83.58; 9, Peter Blank, Germany, 81.82; 10, Kostas Gatsioudis, Greece, 81.46.
POLE VAULT
FINAL
1, Jean Galfione, France, 5.92; 2, Igor Trandenkov, Russia, 5.92; 3, Andrei Tivontchik, Germany, 5.92; 4, Igor Potapovich, Kazakhstan, 5.86; 5, Pyotr Bochkaryov, Russia, 5.86; 6, Dmitriy Markov, Belarus, 5.86; 7, Tim Lobinger, Germany, 5.80; 8, Lawrence Johnson, U.S., 5.70; 9, tie, Alain Andji, France, 5.70 and Michael Stolle, Germany, 5.70; 11, tie, Jeff Hartwig, U.S., 5.60 and Denny Krasnov, Israel, 5.60; 13, Scott Huffman, U.S., 5.60; 14, Riaan Botha, South Africa, 5.60.
WOMEN
1600 METER RELAY
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, U.S., 3:22.71; 2, Nigeria, 3:23.24; 3, France, 3:28.07; 4, Britain, 3:28.13; 5, Ukraine, 3:28.14; 6, Antigua, 3:44.98; U.S. Virgin Islands, did not start; India, disqualified.
Heat 2—1, Germany, 3:24.08; 2, Cuba, 3:24.23; 3, Russia, 3:24.86; 4, Jamaica, 3:25.33; 5, Czech Republic, 3:26.82; 6, Australia, 3:33.78; 7, St. Kitts, 3:35.12.
FINAL
1, U.S., 3:20.91; 2, Nigeria, 3:21.04; 3, Germany, 3:21.14; 4, Jamaica, 3:21.69; 5, Russia, 3:22.22; 6, Cuba, 3:25.85; 7, Czech Republic, 3:26.99; 8, France, 3:28.46.
SHOT PUT
FINAL
1, Astrid Kumbernuss, Germany, 20.56 meters; 2, Xinmei Sui, China, 19.88; 3, Irina Khudorozhkina, Russia, 19.35; 4, Vita Pavlysh, Ukraine, 19.30; 5, Connie Price-Smith, U.S., 19.22; 6, Stephanie Storp, Germany, 19.06; 7, Kathrin Neimke, Germany, 18.92; 8, Irina Korzhanenko, Russia, 18.68; 9, Ramona Pagel, U.S., 18.48; 10, Belsis Laza, Cuba, 18.40; 11, Judy Oakes, Britain, 18.34; 12, Valentyna Fedyushyna, Ukraine, 17.99.
LONG JUMP
FINAL
1, Chioma Ajunwa, Nigeria, 7.12; 2, Fiona May, Italy, 7.02; 3, Jackie Joyner-Kersee, U.S., 7.00; 4, Niki Xanthou, Greece, 6.97; 5, Iryna Chekhovtsova, Ukraine, 6.97; 6, Agata Karczmarek, Poland, 6.90; 7, Iva Prandzheva, Bulgaria, 6.82; 8, Nicole Boegman, Australia, 6.73; 9, Tunde Vaszi, Hungary, 6.60; 10, Chantal Brunner, New Zealand, 6.49; 11, Voula Patoulidou, Greece, 6.37.
HIGH JUMP
FINAL
1, Stefka Kostadinova, Bulgaria, 2.05; 2, Niki Bakogianni, Greece, 2.03; 3, Inha Babakova, Ukraine, 2.01; 4, Antonella Bevilacqua, Italy, 1.99; 5, Yelena Gulyayeva, Russia, 1.99; 6, equal, Alina Astafei, Germany, 1.96; 6, equal, Tatyana Motkova, Russia, 1.96; 6, equal, Nele Zilinskiene, Lithuania, 1.96; 9, Hanne Haugland, Norway, 1.96; 10, equal, Britta Bilac, Slovenia, 1.93; 10, equal, Tisha Waller, U.S., 1.93.
400 METER RELAY
FINAL
1, United States, 41.95 seconds; 2, Bahamas, 42.14; 3, Jamaica, 42.24; 4, Russia, 42.27; 5, Nigeria, 42.56; 6, France, 42.76; 7, Australia, 43.70; 8, Britain, 43.93.
1,500 METERS
FINAL
1, Svetlana Masterkova, Russia, 4:00.83; 2, Gabriela Szabo, Romania, 4:01.54; 3, Theresia Kiesl, Austria, 4:03.02; 4, Leah Pells, Canada, 4:03.56; 5, Margaret Crowley, Australia, 4:03.79; 6, Carla Sacramento, Portugal, 4:03.91; 7, Lyudmila Borisova, Russia, 4:05.90; 8, Malgorzata Rydz, Poland, 4:05.92; 9, Gwen Griffiths, South Africa, 4:06.33; 10, Regina Jacobs, U.S., 4:07.21.
10,000 METERS
FINAL
1, Fernanda Ribeiro, Portugal, 31:01.63; 2, Wang Junxia, China, 31:02.58; 3, Gete Wami, Ethiopia, 31:06.65; 4, Derartu Tulu, Ethiopia, 31:10.46; 5, Masako Chiba, Japan, 31:20.62; 6, Tecla Lorupe, Kenya, 31:23.22; 7, Yuko Kawakami, Japan, 31:23.23; 8, Iulia Negura, Romania, 31:26.46; 9, Julia Vaquero, Spain, 31:27.07; 10, Sally Barsosio, Kenya, 31:53.38.

VOLLEYBALL

MEN
GOLD MEDAL
Netherlands 3, Italy 2 (15-12, 9-15, 16-14, 9-15, 17-15)
BRONZE MEDAL
Yugoslavia 3, Russia 1 (8-15, 15-7, 15-8, 15-9)
SEMIFINALS
Italy 3, Yugoslavia 1 (15-12, 8-15, 15-6, 15-7)
WOMEN
GOLD MEDAL
Cuba 3, China 1 (14-16, 15-12, 17-16, 15-6)
BRONZE MEDAL
Brazil 3, Russia 2 (15-13, 4-15, 16-14, 8-15, 15-13)

WRESTLING

FLYWEIGHT (52 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Valentin Jordanov, Bulgaria def. Namik Abdullaev, Azerbaijan.
BRONZE MEDAL
Maulen Mamirov, Kazakstan def. Chechenol Mongush, Russia.
FEATHERWEIGHT (62 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Tom Brands, U.S. def. Jan Jae-Sung, South Korea.
BRONZE MEDAL
Elbrus Tedeyev, Ukraine def. Takahiro Wada, Japan.
WELTERWEIGHT (74 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Buvaysa Saytyev, Russia, def. Park Jang-soon, South Korea.
BRONZE MEDAL
Takuya Ota, Japan, def. Plamen Paskalev, Bulgaria.
LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT (90 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Rasul Khadem Azghadi, Iran, def. Makharbek Khadartsev, Russia.
BRONZE MEDAL
Eldari Kurtanidze, Georgia, def. Jozef Lohyna, Slovakia.
HEAVYWEIGHT (130 kg)
GOLD MEDAL
Mahmut Demir, Turkey, def. Aleksey Medvedev, Belarus.
BRONZE MEDAL
Bruce Baumgartner, U.S., def. Andrey Shumilin, Russia.



Jody Clark/Reuters
German kayaker Olaf Winter trying to beat the heat.

THIS BUD'S FOR YOU. Bud

هكذا من الأصل

صكذا من الأصل

Canadian Team Steals the Show

U.S. Team Trails from Start to Finish in 4x100 Relay

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — In the end, not even Carl Lewis could have helped the U.S. 4x100-meter relay team keep its gold-medal streak alive.

Canada — anchored by the 100-meter gold medalist and world record holder Donovan Bailey — led the Americans from the starting gun to the finish line.

Since its inception in 1912, the 4x100 has been won by the United States in 14 of 18 Olympics. Three times the Americans were disqualified, and once — the boycotted Moscow Games of 1980 — they did not compete, but never had they been beaten in the final. Until Saturday.

Bailey's blistering anchor leg led Canada to a time of 37.69 seconds. The U.S. team — Jon Drummond, Tim Harden, Mike Marsh and Dennis Mitchell — won the silver in 38.05, and Brazil took the bronze in 38.41.

The U.S. women's 4x100 team, meanwhile, won the gold medal — the fourth straight by the Americans in this event — despite two poor handoffs. Chryste Gaines, Gail Devers, Inger Miller and Gwen Torrence finished in 41.95 seconds, ahead of the Bahamas (42.14). Jamaica took the bronze in 42.24 thanks largely to the performance of Merlene Ottey, the anchor, who nipped her Russian counterpart at the wire.

It was the second gold of these Games for Devers, who won the 100-meter, and the first for Torrence, a native Atlantan who took the bronze in the 100.

The first two handoffs — from Gaines to Devers and from Devers to Miller — were less than smooth, keeping the American quartet well off the world record of 41.37, set by Germany in 1985.

In the men's race, Lewis, who won the gold medal in the long jump Monday, had wanted to run the anchor leg of the relay and earn his historic 10th gold medal.

Instead, that chance went to Harden, a runner from the University of Kentucky who was picked over Lewis to replace the injured Leroy Burrell, the former world record holder who has significant international relay experience.

Both men's relays went off with the most recognizable American sitting on the sidelines. Lewis's absence from the 4x100 was mirrored by Michael Johnson's withdrawal in the 4x400 relay.

On Friday, Johnson announced that the twinge he felt in his right hamstring during his world record performance in the 200 meters was bothering him enough to force him out of the relay.

Lewis twice anchored the United States to gold medals in the 4x100: in 1984 and 1992. Both times, the Americans set world records.

Three hours before the relay, Burrell withdrew from the event for the second time in three days, but this time, he didn't come back.

Doctors told him on Thursday that his sore right Achilles' tendon made it impossible for him to run, but, on Friday, Burrell was back training again. "It's really bothering me," Burrell said Saturday. "I'd be taking a big chance, not only for myself but for the rest of the guys, and for that reason I'm not running."



Noureddine Morceli of Algeria (1012) running around Hicham El Gerroudj of Morocco in the 1,500-meter final.

Javelin Gold Medalist Repeats For the First Time in 72 Years

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Jan Zelezny showed that his arm is unique, becoming the first man in 72 years to win consecutive Olympic gold medals in the javelin. Now he's going to show the Atlanta Braves how hard he can throw.

The world champion Braves have scheduled a tryout for the world record holder right after the Atlanta Games come to a close.

It sounds like a gimmick, given that the 30-year-old Czechoslovak is a baseball novice and the Braves are not exactly begging for pitching help, but there was nothing gimmicky about his performance Saturday night.

Zelezny launched a throw of 88.16 meters (289 feet 3 inches) on his second of six attempts, more than a meter better than all but one of the other competitors.

Steve Backley of Great Britain won the silver medal with a throw of 87.44 meters on his first attempt, and Seppo Raty of Finland got the bronze on his last attempt, throwing it 86.98 to edge Raymond Hecht of Germany by 10 centimeters.

Zelezny's victory made him the first to successfully defend his javelin title since Jonny Myyra of Finland won the event in 1920 and 1924.

Bulgaria's Stefka Kostadinova was pleased to finally get her hands on her first gold medal. The 31-year-old world record-holder and double world champion won the women's high jump on Saturday after finishing second at the 1988 Seoul Games and fourth in Barcelona four years ago. On Saturday night, she produced a superb series of jumps to dominate the competition and win with 2.05 meters, an Olympic record.

Niki Bakogianni of Greece, the only jumper who could have deprived the Bulgarian of the gold in the climax to the competition, took silver with 2.03 meters, and Ukraine's Inga Babakova collected bronze with 2.01.

Kostadinova cleared all the heights at her first attempt as she reached a showdown with Bakogianni. The Bulgarian cleared the height at her second attempt and watched Bakogianni fail three times.

Italy's Antonella Bevilacqua, who is still threatened with a ban for doping, finished fourth. Her result could be canceled, however, if she loses an international athletic federation arbitration hearing in the next few months over a positive test for a stimulant.

Venuste Niyongabo, a 22-year old from Burundi, won the 5,000 meters after a tactical race in which, again, three Kenyan runners took turns throwing themselves at the lead. Niyongabo won in 13:07.96.

Svetlana Masterkova of Russia won the gold medal in the women's 1,500-meter race with a time of 4 minutes 0.83 seconds, completing a middle-distance double.

Gabriela Szabo of Romania won the silver medal in 4:01.54, and Theresia Kiesl of Austria took the bronze medal in 4:03.02.

Masterkova had won the 800 meters on Wednesday in 1:57.73. With her double, the former Soviet athlete joined Michael Johnson of the United States, who won the men's 200 and 400 meters, and Marie-José Pérec of France, who won the same two races for women.

For Algeria's Morceli, a 1,500 to Savor

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — He made a halting victory lap with blood trickling down the back of his right ankle, but Noureddine Morceli was feeling little pain.

Morceli had won every 1,500-meter race that mattered except the Olympics. After Saturday night, there are no more holes in his resume or his reputation.

Morceli, the Algerian who has dominated the metric mile for the last several years, won the gold medal in a time of 3 minutes 35.78 seconds. Fermin Cacho of Spain won the silver in 3:36.40; Stephen Kipkorir of Kenya won the bronze in 3:36.72.

One prominent runner missing from the medal stand was Hicham El Guerroudj of Morocco, one of the few given a chance to upset Morceli. He was missing because of what happened with one lap to go. Morceli had taken the lead 300 meters earlier, blowing past the trio of Kenyans who had unsuccessfully attempted to box him in during the first two laps.

El Guerroudj, who had broken the 3:30 barrier, earlier this season, was close behind, but as he moved into position close behind his North African rival, Morceli appeared to break stride slightly.

His right leg shot out to the right. El Guerroudj went down in a heap, and Cacho was forced to hurdle his prone body. Morceli glanced back just for a moment, and whether he knew it or not, the gold medal was already quite firmly in his grasp. Cacho, the defending Olympic champion, could never close the gap on Morceli, who is one of the most relentless and fierce finishers in track.

The time was unspectacular: well off Morceli's world record of 3:27.37 and well off his semifinal time of 3:32.88. But unlike most of Morceli's races, this race was not about records, and as Morceli dabbed at the blood dripping down into his shoe with the Algerian flag in his hand, he had accomplished his goal: he had wiped out some bad memories. El Guerroudj, who left the track in tears after finishing 12th, will have some of his own to erase in 2000.

Morceli was the world's dominant 1,500-meter runner heading into the last Olympics, too. But a hip injury slowed his training in the months leading up to Barcelona. He flirted with not competing, then got boxed in during a tactical race and finished a not-so-distant seventh as the local hero Cacho galloped off with the gold and the acclaim.

Morceli vowed it would not happen again, and he kept his word. Over the next four years, he would lose only one race: an 800-meter event in Cologne, Germany, in 1994. At every other distance, he was untouchable. His long-stated goal is to hold every world record between 800 meters and 5,000 meters. He is not there yet, but he is not far off.

As of Saturday, he holds the world marks in the mile, the 1,500 and in two events that are not Olympic events: the 2,000 and 3,000. He has done it by reworking his entourage since 1992, dismissing his former manager and confidante Ahmar Brahmia and relying on his family.

It is a large family, with nine children. But the two that form Team Morceli are his older brother Abderahmane, a two-time Algerian Olympian at 1,500 meters, and his younger brother Ali. Abderahmane is Morceli's coach; Ali is his pacemaker, and they are inseparable both on the track and off as they make their well-reimbursed rounds on the European circuit.

When Morceli broke his world records last summer in the 1,500 and 2,000, Ali was the rabbit. The Morcelis take great pains to keep Noureddine in his comfort zone, and like many of the top European track stars, he rarely faces his top rivals outside of the world championships.

At a meet in France earlier this year, it reached the point of absurdity when two separate 1,500-meter races were organized: one for Morceli; the other for Burundi's Venuste Niyongabo, who nearly beat Morceli at the distance in 1994.

Inger Miller Follows in Father's Footsteps

Los Angeles Times Service

ATLANTA — The Millers now have a complete set of Olympic medals — gold, silver and bronze — since 24-year-old Inger Miller of Altadena, California, added the final piece to the family collection Saturday night.

Her father, Lennox Miller, was the silver medalist in the 100 meters for Jamaica at the 1968 Olympics, and he placed third in 1972 in the 100.

The father was sitting in the stands when the daughter stood on the podium with a gold medal as a member of the United States' women's 400-meter relay team.

Inger Miller, who ran the third leg of the relay, and teammates Chryste Gaines, Gail Devers and Gwen Torrence, easily won in 41.95 seconds. The Bahamas was second in 42.14 with Jamaica third in 42.24.

It was the first time in Olympic track-and-field history that a father and daughter had both won medals, officials said.

"Is it? I didn't know that," said Inger, between joyous giggles. "That's great. It's exhilarating. It's unbelievable. I don't think it's going to sink in until tonight — until I take a shower. My voice is gone from screaming."

Miller, a 1995 graduate of the University of Southern California in biological science, is coached by her father and Don Quarrie, the 1976 gold medalist in the 200.



Amy Sancetta/The Associated Press

The U.S. women's 4x100 relay team: from left, Miller, Devers, Gaines and Torrence.

RUNNER: *Thugwane of South Africa Wins a Close Marathon*

Continued from Page 1

-old Thugwane, who is married with four children, was probably the Cape Town marathon shortly before the shooting. He trains on Table Mountain, the most glorious setting in a country of overwhelming physical promise.

The last South African victory in the marathon came 84 years ago in Stockholm, when countrymen Kenneth McArthur and Christian Gitsham — whites, obviously — took the first two places. South Africa was banned from competition following the 1960 Olympics because of the country's racist policies.

The country won two silver medals upon its return to the Olympics four years ago. Last month the swimmer Penny Heyns became the first South African gold medalist since 1952 with victories in the 100- and 200-meter breaststroke. Last week Hezekiel Sepeng became the first black South African medalist ever, finishing second in the 800 meters.

Then, on the morning of the 16th and final day of the Centennial Games, Thugwane appeared first in the stadium, 4 1/2 seconds ahead of the Korean and the Kenyan. In the 19th mile he had succeeded, independently, in breaking free from the pack of nations as Lee and then Wainaina sought to catch up. The three medalists took turns surging, testing each other's spirit, before Lee in his white head band was left behind for good in the last mile.

Until then the pace had been remarkably slow, permitting a crowd of 50 or more runners to imagine themselves on the victory stand after a dawdling halfway time of 1:07:36. Thugwane wore dark glasses and ran not with the classic fluidity of the last African champions, Abebe Bikila (1960 and 1964) and Mamo Wolde (1968) of Ethiopia. Instead he held his arms close to his body, his hands swishing back and forth as if snapping his fingers. When Thugwane broke away, the favorite, world champion Martin Fiz of Spain, let him go.

He finished fourth, 44 seconds behind the South African. Afterwards the 33 year old Fiz conceded he will probably never win an Olympics.

A small morning crowd was waiting for Thugwane in the stadium. Traditionally, the men's marathon has been a concluding event of the Olympics as the men filing back into the Olympic Stadium in their agony have served as a dramatic segue to the Closing Ceremony.

But tradition was over-ruled in Atlanta for the benefit of the athletes. The Centennial Olympic marathon was begun at 7:05 a.m., almost 12 hours earlier than the last men's marathon had begun in Barcelona four years ago. As a result, heat was not the factor that it might have been — with one exception.

Almost an hour and a half after the 110th finisher, the 111th came limping in, his left hamstring wrapped in a bandage. The stadium was empty except for the volunteers who were preparing for the Closing Ceremony just eight hours away. They agreed to pull the decorative blue tarp off the track so that A Wasiqi Baser of Afghanistan could finish in the Olympic Stadium to their chattering applause. His time of 4 hours 24 minutes 17 seconds was the slowest in the Games' history. Just as the Games were about to end, two volunteers stretched a section of white tape at the finish line for him to cross.

Court Upholds Russian Drug Appeal

A world sports tribunal defied the International Olympic Committee on Sunday and upheld a Russian appeal against the disqualification of two of its medal winners who failed dope tests.

Jean-Philippe Rochat, secretary-general of the Court of Arbitration for Sport, said the body accepted the appeal from the swimmer Andrei Korneyev and the wrestler Zafar Guliyev, who tested positive for bromantan, described by the IOC as a stimulant-cum-masking agent. They will get their medals back, he said.

The Court found that there was scant scientific literature on bromantan and its properties. It said bromantan could be a performance-enhancing stimulant but it could also be a substance simply to strengthen the immune system, as Russia argues.

Korneyev and Guliyev were among five athletes, including four Russians, who tested positive for bromantan at the Atlanta Games. *(Reuters)*

Cuban Hits Back for Gold

BOXING Maikro Romero of Cuba made a remarkable third-round comeback Sunday to take the Olympic flyweight gold in the closing seconds.

Romero beat Kazakstan's Bulat Dzumadilov, 12-11, after landing the winning blow 35 seconds from the end. The Cuban had been 5-2 down after the first round and 8-5 behind after the second. He narrowed the gap to 9-8 a minute into the final round and drew level at 10-10 as the clock entered the last minute with both men counter-punching madly.

Hector Vinent retained his light-welterweight title to give Cuba its fourth boxing gold. Vinent outpointed Germany's Oktay Urkal, 20-13. Vinent led the first round, 7-3, and then forged ahead in the second to lead, 14-7, going into the final round.

David Reid of the United States won the light-middleweight boxing gold medal, beating Alfredo Duvergel of Cuba.

Somluck Kamsing won Thailand's first boxing gold medal when he beat Serafim Todorov of Bulgaria in the featherweight final. The Thai soldier won, 8-5, after leading from the start and floating for much of the third round. *(Reuters)*

• The IOC has appointed a commission to investigate allegations that the American light-middleweight Roy Jones was cheated of a gold medal at the 1988 Seoul Games by bribed judges. Jerry Dusenberry, president of USA Boxing, said Sunday. *(AP)*

Yugoslavs Take Bronze

VOLLEYBALL Yugoslavia, playing without its captain, won its first men's volleyball medal, beating Russia in four sets for the bronze Sunday. Yugoslavia capped a surprising run through this tournament, with a 15-8, 7-15, 15-8, 15-9 victory.

After just three matches in the preliminary round, captain Dejan Brdovic returned home after his 14-month-old son died of a brain tumor.

"We said when he was going home, 'We will bring you a medal,'" said Dula Mester. "We kept our promise." *(AP)*

Agassi Takes Title

TENNIS Andre Agassi, sometimes the black sheep of the tennis pasture but always the most colorful entertainer in the flock, did his patriotic thing Saturday and captured the gold medal for men's singles with a straight-set demolition of Sergi Bruguera of Spain.

Agassi needed only 77 minutes from the time he strutted onto the stadium court, head agleam in the haze and baggy shorts snapping in the summer breeze, to trounce Bruguera, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

"It's the greatest accomplishment I've ever had in this sport; to win a Grand Slam is the biggest thing you can accomplish inside your sport, but the Olympics is the biggest thing you can do in all of sports," said Agassi, who has won three Grand Slam titles. *(NYT)*

Not-So-Dreamy Team Takes the Gold Anyway

By Mark Heisler
Los Angeles Times

ATLANTA — Let's see, what do we have to do to get out of here?

Pick up our gold medals, pack our bags. Don't forget the pictures — here we are with James Brown, with Vice President Gore, with Bishop Desmond Tutu — call the limos, fly home, catch the closing ceremonies on television if there's nothing better on.

Did we forget anything?

Oh, the game.

For the first time, a Dream Team found itself needing to play to survive, letting the Yugoslavs come within one point with 14:03 left Saturday night before overwhelming them with sheer force of numbers, 95-69, to win the gold medal, if not win over its critics.

"Forgive me," said Coach Lenny Wilkens moments after the award ceremony. "Jesus couldn't silence the critics, what makes you think the gold medal is going to?"

It was the Americans' most lackluster effort of the Games and the more frustrated they got, the more it degenerated into scraps and taunts.

While Vlade Divac got tangled up with Karl Malone in a harmless twirl-around, Reggie Miller got in the face of the Yugoslav coach, Zelimir Obradovic, and was pushed away by a Yugoslav player on the bench.

Moments later, Malone put Dejan Bodiroga on the limping list with a shot to the thigh. The two exchanged insults.

Divac fouled out and pulled his jersey up over his head in protest. Charles Barkley pulled his jersey over his head to protest Vlade's protest. Barkley tried to run down Sasa Obradovic on a fast break and was called for charging. Barkley ended his night and Olympic career, picking up a technical foul that also counted as his fifth, and last, personal foul.

"We weren't trying to bully them, nothing like that," said Miller. "But we were trying to establish our ground."

Few really figured the Yugoslavs to put up much of a fight against the United States before retiring to celebrate their second-place finish, but then few people figured the Americans were going to miss their first six shots and so many of the rest.

Led by Zarko Paspalj, a 6-foot-9 inch (2 meter) former San Antonio Spur who had 16 points by halftime, Yugoslavia took a seven-point lead, the largest anyone has had over a Dream Team at the Olympics. But the Yugoslavs were out there with a few veterans and a prayer.

So, it's Dream Teams 2, rest of the world 0. The Americans won their games by an average of 31.5 points. It wasn't the 44 the original Dreamers ran up in Barcelona but as a team, they were still formidable. And as an attraction, they were still hot.

OLYMPIC GAMES ROUNDUP

VOLLEYBALL Sad Moment for a Cuban Champ p. 17 **JAVELIN** Golden Arm p. 19 **TRACK** Morceli in Control p. 19

TOMORROW: STYLE

Herald International Tribune

OLYMPICS

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Denis Paquin/The Associated Press

Canada's 4x100-meter team: From left, Donovan Bailey, Bruny Surin, unidentified man and Glenroy Gilbert.

The Impossible Comes True As U.S. Dominance Wanes

International Herald Tribune

ATLANTA — American men have dominated the Olympic sprint relays and basketball tournaments as if arranged by contract. On Saturday night the unimaginable happened — then threatened to happen again.

The America men lost the 4x100-meter relay to Canada after bickering most of the week over Carl Lewis, who didn't run after all. Then their team of all-stars was outplayed on the basketball court for almost three quarters before taking the game above the rim, in the air, where fundamentals are made irrelevant. Not even the appearance of Muhammad Ali at halftime had seemed to inspire them.

Many good things have come from the irresistible movement toward professional athletes at the Olympics, including the original Dream Team of 1992 as well as Lewis's 12-year run culminating in his ninth gold medal last week in the long jump.

But Saturday night brought out the worst side. The American standard-bearers seemed complacent and arrogant.

The same could be said for much of the Olympic tennis tournament, which clearly isn't respected by many of the top professionals who either played without relish or skipped it entirely.

No doubt the Americans watching in the tens of millions had mixed feelings about their basketball team. They were ultimately happy with the 95-69 victory for the 11th U.S. gold medal in men's basketball — having lost finals using collegiate players in 1988 and 1972, the latter to a controversial basket by the Soviet Union. At the same time, many Americans would have been taking pleasure at the humbling of the multimillionaires by the splintered Yugoslavia, which choked down the pace to stay within 60-55 with 11 minutes remaining.

JOY over the deflating U.S. loss in the relay was probably limited to foreign visitors and athletes, many of them fed up with the jingoistic treatment of the Olympics by the host American broadcaster.

"I hate it," said the 36-year-old Jamaican sprinter Merlene Ottey, after she became only the third woman to win seven Olympic medals. She was criticizing the American coverage. "I don't think it's right. They're only worrying about Americans and no one else."

The Americans might respond by accusing Ottey of sour grapes, after she lost the 100 meters in an arguable photo finish to her American rival, Gail Devers.

Vantage Point / **IAN THOMSEN**

But here is the larger point: The main source for most visitors is the TV coverage. To judge from the coverage by NBC, the Centennial Olympics has been an American event rounded out peripherally by the larger world. The larger world relies on TV too, but at these Olympics it has felt excluded.

"I was on the podium to receive my silver medal in the 100 meters, and they showed Gwen [Torrence, another American] and Gail, and all you saw was a little bit of my hair," said Ottey, tugging at her braid. "I came back to the hotel that night and saw so myself.

"A lot of athletes are talking about things like this. I have felt very little Olympic feeling. Tomorrow I'm flying out on the Concorde. I'm out of here, I can't wait."

The debate over Lewis was waged against this parochial, short-sighted backdrop.

The 35-year-old Lewis wanted to win his 10th gold medal, which would have made him the modern Olympic leader. The only U.S. losses in the men's 4x100-meter relay had come by disqualifications for baton passes outside the zone. Conceited by their 14 gold medals in the event, the Americans argued the relative merits of Lewis as if their selections were more important than the race itself, because they were going to win the race no matter who was running.

"I think it made us more focused," said Donovan Bailey, who had anchored Canada to the world championship last year after a pass failure in the heats had put the Americans out. "There was absolutely no mention of concern that we were world champions. There was absolutely no mention that, oh, by the way, there are a couple guys up north who could actually win this.

"All we heard was about Carl winning his 10th gold medal as if it was very automatic."

The race turned in Canada's favor as Tim Harden, the inexperienced 22-year-old American, used both hands to adjust the baton before handing uncertainly to Mike Marsh. Canada's Bruny Surin, the world champion silver medalist, handed a big lead to Bailey, the world and Olympic champion and world-record holder. Dennis Mitchell didn't catch him and Lewis wouldn't have either.

The Canadian time of 37.69 seconds was the sixth-fastest on record, and the fastest ever by a non-American team. The Americans ran second in 38.05 seconds.

"To be blunt about it we were barbecued," Marsh said. "We've been saying for years the foreigners are getting stronger, but because we won so many golds no one noticed we were winning by smaller and smaller margins."

He worried about the future of American sprinting, adding, "This is what we need in America to focus on the issue."

A COUPLE of hours later in the Georgia Dome, the American stars of the National Basketball Association were suffering from their own version of bad baton handling. The Yugoslavs were dissecting them with the playmaking of guard Alexander Djordjevic, the perfect first-half shooting of forward Zarko Paspalj and the coaching of Zelimir Obradovic. The underdogs led by as much as 23-16 midway through the half before the addition of the American $130 million center Shaquille O'Neal clogged up Yugoslavia's half-court passing game.

Ali appeared at halftime. He was no longer the father of Hamlet, shuddering at the far end of the Olympic Stadium with a torch shimmering in his hand; he was the real thing, kissing the gold medal he received from the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, in replacement for the 1960 original that Ali threw away long ago into a river in reaction to American racism.

The American basketball players surrounded him in a group embrace, bringing a rare smile from the stricken Ali. He was the first person at the Olympics that they looked up to with genuine respect. If his presence humbled them, stripping away the importance of their salaries and celebrity, it didn't inspire them.

Their outlandish skills eventually took command, but only after the Yugoslavs had been undone by foul trouble, a consequence of their limited numbers. A few years ago, when Yugoslavia and Croatia played under one nation, this game might have gone down to the end.

Someday, perhaps sooner than had been imagined, one of the games will.

Sydney's Vow: No 'Carnival' in 2000

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — As the biggest and most expensive Olympics wound to a close, the hosts of the next two were already planning course corrections. They are in favor of profit — but they're not so keen on the noise, the crowds and the commercialism. For the organizers of the 2000 Summer Games in Sydney and the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan, many logistical troubles evident in Atlanta will be solved by generous state funding — the Atlanta games were privately financed.

But Olympic officials from both places said they were repelled by the crass nature of the Atlanta Games and vowed not to make the same mistakes.

Mal Hemmerling, the chief organizer of the Sydney Games, said he found too much of a "carnival atmosphere" in Atlanta. "What we saw here was not exactly in keeping with our style and taste," he said. "We will work with fewer business partners and try to achieve greater exclusivity."

Officials of the International Olympic Committee, however, say they do not want to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. NBC has signed the biggest contract in broadcasting history with the IOC, paying $3.7 billion for the rights to the Olympics through the year 2008.

Richard Pound, vice president of the International Olympic Committee and its chief negotiator for broadcasting and marketing rights, said: "We can now tell the city that will host the 2004 Olympics they can budget $700 million from these sources. If we had been able to tell the Atlanta people that, a lot of their problems would have been solved."

Instead of the 9 million tickets sold in Atlanta, the Sydney organizers plan to keep ticket sales to 5 million.

The size of the so-called Olympic family will stop growing. "We've reached our logistical limits," said Michael Payne, an IOC official. "We have put a cap on the number of athletes and media. Atlanta showed that the system starts breaking down when you have more than 10,000 participants."

Atlanta's Woes Vex IOC Chief

Reuters

BONN — Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, said the Atlanta Games could have been better and suggested he would not support a privately funded Olympics again, a German newspaper reported Sunday.

Samaranch told the paper Welt am Sonntag that he was not happy about a series of organizational disasters.

"I don't like the Olympic Games organized by a private firm as they were in Atlanta," he said. "The city, region and country must be involved in the organization in order for it to function properly."

Organizer Calls Games 'Great'

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — With one day left, Billy Payne, president of the Atlanta organizing committee, remained relentlessly upbeat.

In spite of problems with technology and transportation, charges of tacky overcommercialism, and the pipe-bombing in Centennial Olympic Park, Payne insisted that the Games had met his vow that they would be "the greatest ever."

His measures of success: packed events, scintillating performances and gobs of southern hospitality from legions of volunteers.

ACOG will break even, "or make a little," he said, on its $1.7 billion budget.

Aftermath: When Dreams Become Reality

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — This week, Kurt Angle wrestled the match of his life, winning Olympic gold and dedicating his victory to the memory of his hero and friend, the 1984 Olympian Dave Schultz, who was killed this year.

"I'm the proudest man in the world," Angle said moments after his match. "If I died today, I would be a happy man."

But, of course, he didn't die. The next day he went on U.S. television and, all honest smile and wide neck, said, "I woke up this morning and realized I don't know what I'm going to do with the rest of my life."

On the eve of their gold medal game, three stars of the U.S. women's basketball team were asked what they would be doing in one year. They looked at each other for a quiet split second.

"I don't know," said Teresa Edwards.

"I'm not sure," said Lisa Leslie.

"Hard to say," echoed Katrina McClain.

None of them smiled. None followed up the remark with any other comment. Their lives, their futures, their plans were a mystery to them. Driven by romantic dreams, they were on the verge of their goal. Except in the most general and vaguely hopeful sense, they'd thought no further. The Dream Teamers may know where their next $50 million-a-man is coming from, but even as well-known a group as the women's squad still doesn't know for certain if a women's pro basketball league has a future.

So, what next? That is the question that hangs over the head, and sometimes haunts the heart of every Olympic athlete. With the exception of Shaquille O'Neal, Andre Agassi, Michael Johnson and a few dozen other and richly rewarded athletes, this Olympics is a stage where the world admires 10,000 young people who have mortgaged their futures for the sake of a splendid fleeting moment.

Are they heroes or suckers?

Occasionally, we find a person so gifted, smart and energized that they are able to apply what might be called "Olympic drive" to a normal career as well as a sport. The softball captain and shortstop, Dot Richardson, hit the game-winning home run Tuesday night, which brought the U.S. women a gold medal over China. Thirty hours later, at 5 A.M., she was scheduled to report to Los Angeles County Hospital on the University of Southern California campus, where she is in the third year of her medical residency. She was due for hand surgery later in the day. Performing it.

Unfortunately, Richardson is the exception to the rule. Countless athletes at the Olympics have the talent and drive to be successful at many professions if they had turned their energies in those directions many years ago. But they didn't. They made an all-or-not-much choice to be world-class athletes in sports that offered little post-Olympic employment.

Starting Monday, they get to balance their accomplishments and memories from these Games against the difficult realities of everyday life. The more eccentric and free-spirited the athlete, the less traumatic the transition may seem.

For example, 34-year-old Jeanne Golay has had a 16-year bicycle career in which she's won five world championships and nine U.S. national championships. At these Games, she was in three events, two ending in wrecks that weren't her fault. No medals.

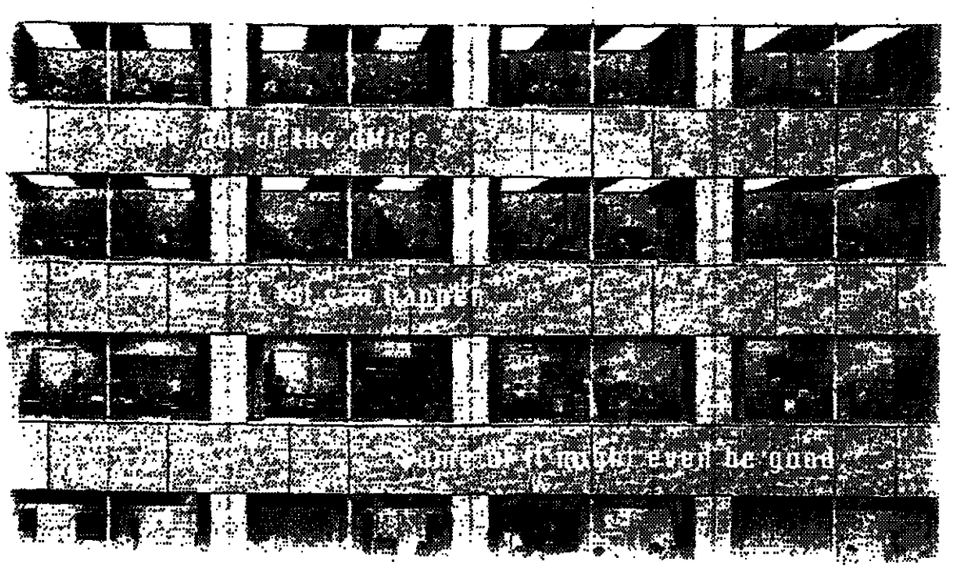
"No biggie," Golay said. She's also blithe about her imminent retirement, saying: "I want to put down roots, have a garden. I'll go out and do something as passionately as I have cycling." Perhaps that's what we should expect from someone who had a punk phase when she shaved the sides of her head and made bracelets of dead snakes. "I just like purple hair," said Golay.

There are many Olympians, however, who are devoted straight arrows. Or haven't you noticed? How many of them, or us, are wise enough to be satisfied with a life built around a garden and a few dead snakes?



Robert Sullivan/Agence France-Presse

Hakeem Olajuwon holding back Karl Malone as Malone argues with a referee in the game against Yugoslavia.



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